TRADE AND INDUSTRY

5 October 1972 Volume 9 No 1 10p

A guide to doing business in Algeria

A million dollars of UK business at US machine-tool show

Industry's capital expenditure and stocks in second quarter

Rebasing the index of retail sales

Supplement: British Commercial Representation Overseas

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Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal and New Technology
Volume 9. No. 1. Pages 1 to 44. October 5, 1972. Price 10p. Net subscription, post inclusive, £7.60
Editorial address: Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria St., SW1H 0ET. 01-222 7877
Advertisements: HMSO, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147
Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1. 01-928 6977 ext. 472

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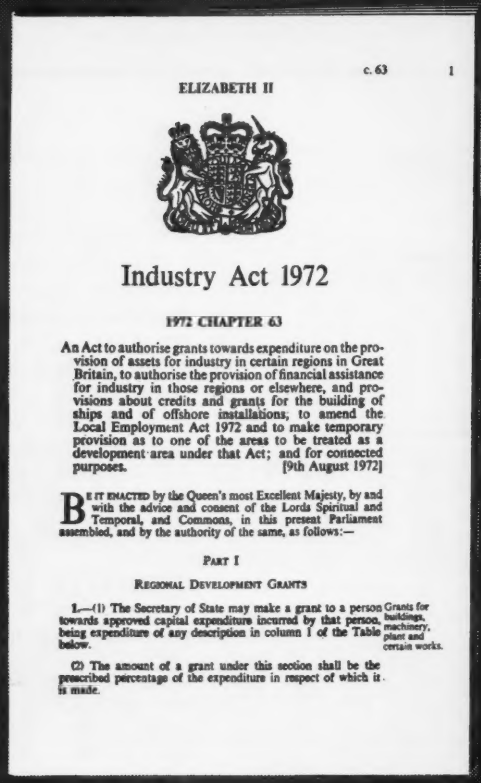

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ELIZABETH II

Industry Act 1972

1972 CHAPTER 63

An Act to authorise grants towards expenditure on the provision of assets for industry in certain regions in Great Britain, to authorise the provision of financial assistance for industry in those regions or elsewhere, and provisions about credits and grants for the building of ships and of offshore installations; to amend the Local Employment Act 1972 and to make temporary provision as to one of the areas to be treated as a development area under that Act; and for connected purposes. [9th August 1972]

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

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REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

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1.—(1) The Secretary of State may make a grant to a person towards approved capital expenditure incurred by that person, being expenditure of any description in column 1 of the Table below.

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Yorkshire & Humberside. Leeds, tel: 0532-38232
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West Midlands. Birmingham, tel: 021-643 8191/8221
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Algeria: A guide to doing business

by D. R. Collard, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Algiers

DURING 1971 Britain's exports to Algeria increased in value by more than 70 per cent compared with 1970; in the first six months of 1972 exports increased by over 50 per cent compared with the same period of 1971. British exports to Algeria are growing at a faster rate than in any other of our markets in the Arab world, and it is possible that by the end of 1972 or 1973 it will have become our largest market in the area.

Algeria is at the mid-way point of a Four Year Development Plan which comprises extensive and rapid industrialisation of the country. The current Plan comes to an end on December 31, 1973, and it will be followed by a similar and equally ambitious programme for the following four years. Expenditure on capital investment in the country is likely to reach about £250 million per annum in the remaining two years of the current programme, and at least that figure in each of the four years of the subsequent Plan. Whilst the greater part of Algeria's trade is with the countries of the European Economic Community, particularly France, as a result of trade diversification policies, Algeria welcomes offers from suppliers of all nationalities.

It is expected that about 50 million tons of crude oil will be exported during 1972, representing foreign exchange earnings of approximately £400 million. This figure may rise to about 65 million tons in the next two or three years. Earnings from natural gas exports at present are at a relatively low level but are expected to play an increasingly important role in the economy as major long term contracts are implemented.

Britain is largely a supplier of machinery, transport equipment and iron and steel manufactures which comprise some 90 per cent of our total exports to Algeria. British firms are involved in long-term and large projects, over a wide range of Algerian industry but particularly oil and natural gas where Britain supplies much of the advanced technology. Other fields of activity have included the iron and steel industry and the erection of paper mills, as well as supplying a wide range of other engineering goods and services associated with these projects and also independently of them. However, Britain's share of the market at the moment remains at no more than 5 per cent. There exists however considerable scope for improvement, although increased sales will not come easily and the market requires a special approach.

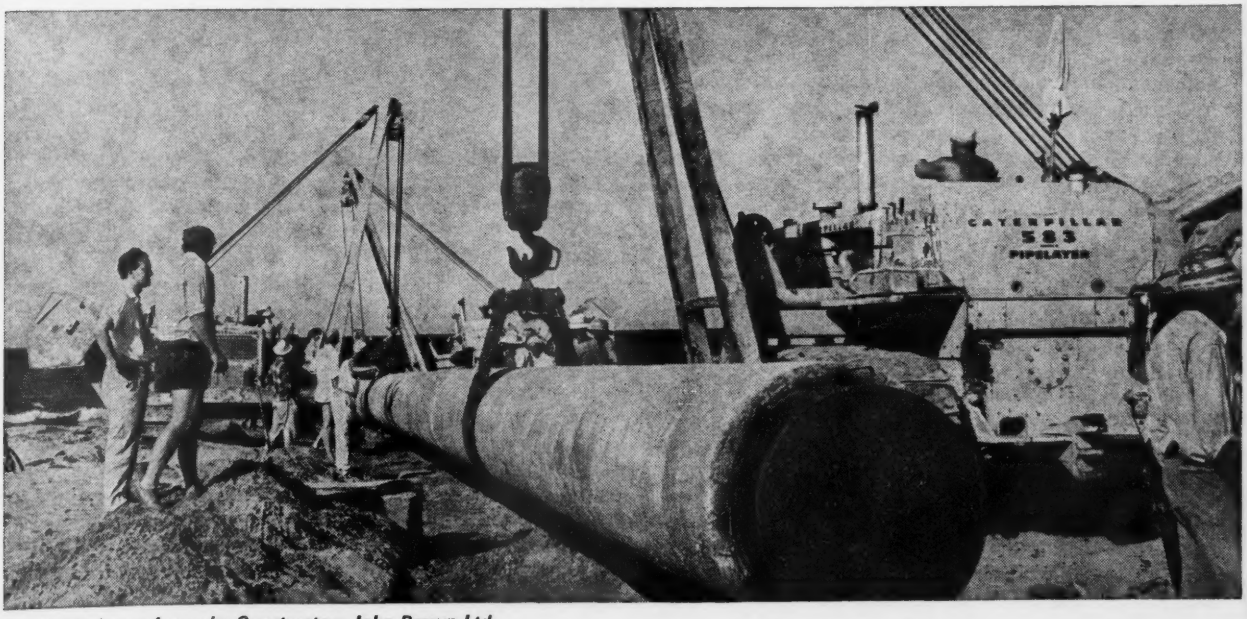
Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, writes:

Algeria is one of our most promising markets in the Middle East and North Africa and one where our exports have increased seven-fold since 1968. We have done well but we could do much better. My recent visit to Algeria, at the time of the Ninth International Trade Fair, has convinced me that the opportunities are many and that there is a willingness on the part of the Algerian Government to do business with us. I am equally convinced that too few British firms are at present paying sufficient attention to the market, and know how best to tackle it. I hope that this article will help to rectify this situation.

How to do business

All correspondence to Algeria, and with its Ministries, *sociétés nationales*, private businessmen, etc. must be in French. Although an extensive programme of 'arabisation' is in progress, it may be some years before officials and businessmen become accustomed to corresponding in Arabic. There is a growing interest in the English language, but only a few businessmen and officials are competent to work in it at the

(*continued on next page*)



Pipeline laying at Arzew by Constructors ***John Brown Ltd.***

present time. **Cases have arisen where interesting opportunities have been missed because offers from British firms have been submitted in English, and as a result have not been considered.**

Algeria is an Arab socialist state, and the larger part of its purchases from abroad are made through state corporations (known as *sociétés nationales* or *offices nationals*). Public calls for tender are the common means of obtaining offers. Such calls in which British suppliers may be interested are examined by the Embassy in Algiers, and then sent to Export Intelligence Service for distribution to subscribers. Sometimes the state corporations and other public bodies issue restricted calls for tender which are sent direct to known and approved suppliers, who have proved themselves in the past. It is, therefore, particularly important that firms make themselves and their goods known to the various state corporations. This entails not only sending them **literature in French** and in adequate quantities, but also establishing a personal relationship at the right level. (A list of state corporations is available from the Importers' Lists section, Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry.)

Initially, therefore, it is important that representatives of British firms visit Algeria to make themselves known to state organisations, who would be their potential customers. It often takes time to become well introduced and to familiarise the *sociétés* with the goods or services offered. Regular follow-up visits are essential.

One of the ways of introducing your goods or services to the Algerian market is to have a display in the British Pavilion at the *Algiers International Trade Fair*. This is an annual event, and Great Britain has its own permanent Pavilion, with both covered and open space for exhibitors. Bids for space should be made in good time however. For the 1972 Fair it has, unfortunately, been necessary to turn firms away.

With so much purchasing power in the hands of the State Organisations, which prefer to buy direct from manufacturers, rather than through any intermediary, there is little scope for agents acting as importers and holding stocks. Such persons can, however, still perform useful services in introducing businessmen and advising them on the problems and practices of the market. Although Algeria purchases most of its needs through the *sociétés*, there is still a small private trading sector. Many of the businessmen in the private sector participate in the supply of goods from abroad to the *sociétés* but do not always have a great deal of business otherwise.

Contractual terms and credit are all-important. As a rapidly expanding economy Algeria is looking for credit, on a state-to-state basis, in the form of buyer's credit, and more frequently in the form of supplier's credit.

Algeria offers a very promising prospect for expanded trade with Britain. Algeria welcomes all suppliers on equal terms. Business is likely to go to the most assiduous firms who are prepared to work patiently to introduce themselves and their products. This can only be done by frequent visits; but the personal dialogue and correspondence must be in French. Representatives of British firms who travel to Algeria to seek business will find themselves dealing, for the most part, with young men in their late 20's or their 30's. Responsibility for industrialising the country lies in comparatively few hands, but hands which are well qualified, able and shrewd in negotiation.

A gold medal at Algiers

BRITAIN was awarded a gold medal for her Pavilion at the 9th Algiers International Trade Fair, which took place from September 1 to 17 and at which some 25 British companies were represented. With 40 countries participating, the Fair was on a larger scale than last year. It was the second time Britain has had her own pavilion at Algiers.

The Fair, which was opened by President Boumediènne, demonstrated the increasing interest of foreign suppliers in displaying their goods for the attention of buyers in the Algerian State purchasing organisations.

Algeria is an Arab socialist state, and the larger part of her imports are purchased by the State organisations known as *sociétés nationales*. There is not, therefore, the usual number of buyers or inquirers, which are to be found in free enterprise markets. Nevertheless, many inquiries were received, and many orders were booked. The goods actually on display were all sold, and could have been sold many times over. Serious inquiries on a considerable scale are now being followed up by detailed negotiations.

A number of the British firms participating were doing so for the first time; others are already well-introduced into this market and are substantial suppliers. Others have come back for the second time as they found participation well worth while.

The 'British Day' reception on September 6 was attended by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies, who was accompanied by Mrs. Davies. Mr. Davies had interrupted his holiday to accept the invitation of M. Layachi Yaker, Minister of Commerce, to visit Algeria at the time of the 'British Day'. Mr. and Mrs. Davies were received at the airport by M. and Mme. Yaker, and the Secretary of State later called on the Minister at his office. Mr. Davies also called on the Minister of Industry and Energy and the Minister of Finance, and had discussions with the Head of SONACOME, the state purchasing agency for mechanical engineering goods. The meetings were followed by an official lunch, presided over by M. Yaker, who later conducted Mr. Davies over the Algerian Pavilion at the Fair.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies (left), and Mr Ronald Burroughs (centre), the British Ambassador, talking with a representative on the Arrow Construction stand.

A number of Britain's most sophisticated products which are, or will be in demand in the rapidly expanding Algerian market were on show. The substantial representation and display of British industry's capability showed once again the importance Britain attaches to the Algerian market. In sum, therefore, the Algiers Fair reflected a successful participation on Britain's part.

Machine-tool manufacturers stage largest US industrial show

From the British Consulate General, Chicago: Writing up nearly a million dollars-worth of business by the end of the US International Machine Tool Show, British exhibitors reported success without exception.

The show, organised by the National Machine Tool Builders Association, was open for the first time to overseas manufacturers, and 28 British companies took part in what was the largest industrial show ever held in the States.

Held in Chicago, the show was aptly named. Apart from the British contingent, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, and Soviet Russia participated. The British group was jointly sponsored by the Machine Tool Trades Association and the Department of Trade and Industry.

The show occupied 451,000 sq. ft. of space in the two Chicago exhibition halls in which 700 machine-tool builders and manufacturers of related products were able to show their wares to an estimated 70,000 visitors, including a delegation of 110 top Russian engineers, a Dutch Princess and leading industrialists from around the world.

Despite the advance publicity, which suggested a spectacular attendance, the show got off to a slow start, opening close on the heels of a national holiday. After two or three days visitors began to come in larger numbers, but it was not until the second week that the attendance began to reach expected levels. Total attendance still fell far short of the optimistic pre-opening estimates.

Optimistic mood

There was little doubt about the high calibre of those who came, however, as evidenced by the seriousness of the inquiries received. This gave rise to a mood of quiet optimism among the exhibitors.

The US economy is now showing definite signs of a recovery, with an upsurge in the purchasing of capital-goods equipment, and the show could not have come at a more appropriate time. The British exhibitors responded by rolling up their sleeves from the very first day and by the time the show had closed had received over 6,000 inquiries.

There has been considerable emphasis this past few years on numerical controls, but the accent at this event was on mini-computer controls. One of the stars of the show was undoubtedly Alfred Herbert, who introduced their new computer numerical control as part of the Batchmatic two-station, six-turret machining system. Their mini-computer, especially, created considerable attention. Staveley Machine Tools, with metric conversion units on display, were also attracting attention.

Wentgate Engineers with their electron-beam welding machine attracted a great number of visitors to their stand. Agemaspark, who exhibited their electrical discharge machines, were well pleased with their results of the show. Wickman Machine Tools, displaying their multi-spindle automatics and the Taylor Challen hot brass forging press, were kept extremely busy. Nickols Automatics (EMI) Ltd. received a good response to their EMI-MEC auto-sprint machines. Butler Machine Tools, who showed two of their Elgarmills, were receiving serious attention from buyers.

Among the grinding machine manufacturers at the show, Jones and Shipman were kept busy with a constant stream of visitors, as were Ward Grinders. Delta-Ackworthie, whose order books were reportedly quite full before the show, appeared to be extremely busy. Rowlands Division of Carborundum, showing their twin disc grinders, said they rarely had a breathing spell from answering inquiries from potential distributors and users alike.

H. W. Ward Ltd., who displayed their turret lathes, were busy explaining the finer points of the advanced technology they have built into their machines. Z. Brierley, manufacturers of drill-point grinding machines, reportedly had sold all of their machines on display to users days before the show had closed. Pratt-Burnerd Ltd., who had a compelling display of chucks and collets, also had considerable success in selling the products they were showing on the stand. In addition they also reported selling their stand display to their American distributor for use in future shows.

James Neill, Delapena Honing, Myford Ltd., Hey Machine Tools, Platary Ltd., and Vernon Instruments all reported an excellent showing. S. Russell and Sons received a substantial order for one of their sawing machines on the third day of the show. Elliot Burndett Ltd., reported substantial sales of their grinding machines during the show.

There is no doubt this was a most rewarding show for the British Machine Tool Industry and it is almost certain that many of its members will return for the next event to be held again in Chicago in September 1974.

Mr. John Ford (second left), Director-General of the British Trade Development Office in the States, found evidence of dynamism in British industry at the Chicago International Machine Tool Show. He is seen on the Jones and Shipman stand with (l to r) Mr. T. H. Burton, president of the Machine Tool Trades Association, Mr. Peter Bolton, director, A. A. Jones and Shipman Ltd., and Mr. W. A. Toone, general manager.

THE MIDDLE EAST ASSOCIATION

The Trade Association for the Middle East and North Africa

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33 Bury Street, St. James's, London, SW1Y 6AX Telephone: 01-839 2137

Eleven days of Britain pushes retail goods in California's Costa Mesa shopping plaza

BRITISH musical star Sally Ann Howes opened the British promotion last week in southern California's Costa Mesa shopping plaza, and a Welsh choir sang at the closing ceremony. There were 11 days of British events designed to keep British goods moving over the shop counters into American shopping baskets.

Events included a Jaeger fashion show and a Concours d'Elegance of British cars. Exhibitions included the Royal Racing Silks (lent by HM the Queen), 'Porcelain of Princes', and 'The Two Elizabeths'.

There was a Find Sherlock Holmes competition, plus a junior version Find Christopher Robin for the children. Winnie-the-Pooh, Eeyore and Tigger were present giving away balloons. Shoppers could try their luck at a darts tournament, a British Candy Contest or a Pipe-Smoking contest and watch a Punch and Judy Show or a display of Scottish dancing. A man-and-wife team from Surrey Police and a Town Crier lent dignity to the proceedings, and tea and biscuits were served every afternoon.

The promotion also benefited from a special edition of *Orange County Illustrated*. This local glossy carried the Shopping Week's official programme, several editorial features about the British promotion and aspects of British life, and a good deal of advertising for British products.

P.C. and W.P.C. Weedon, husband and wife in Surrey Constabulary, set off to represent Britain's police force at the Costa Mesa Plaza British Shopping Week in California.

Mr. Richard Marsh, British Railways Board chairman, with Lord Robens and Miss Government Statistics at the launching of IMEX, the Information on Marketing train which left Marylebone last week at the start of its 10-city tour of the country to let exporters know about assistance available. This week the train has been at Nottingham, and the next stop is Bristol. The appearance of the train is to coincide with special seminars and meetings dealing with marketing problems.

MISSIONS and TOURS

Caribbean mission marks new role for West India Committee

AN 18-man mission to the Caribbean leaves in mid-November as the first promotional exercise of the West India's Committee's newly formed trade sub-committee. Although the West India Committee has been deeply involved in trade matters with the West Indies for many years, its emphasis to date has been largely on the import into the UK of agricultural produce.

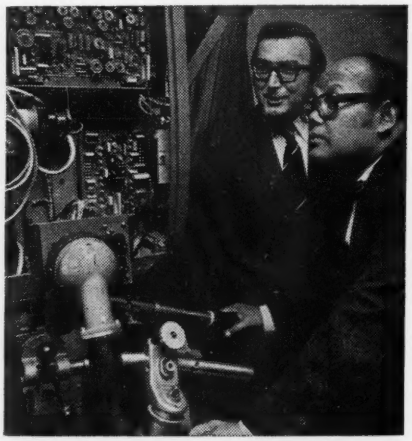
The mission is to Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Barbados, from November 14 to December 8. Certain members of the mission will be visiting a number of other countries in the area, including Antigua, British Virgin Island, Cayman Islands, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Surinam.

Objectives are threefold: the enlargement of the UK share of this important market; the expansion of the export of manufactured goods from the Caribbean area to the UK; and the furtherance of British investment.

It will be led by Sir Peter Tennant, industrial adviser to Barclays Bank International Ltd.

In addition, consulting, civil and structural engineers, and export merchants specialising in iron-and-steel products are included in the team, together with a representative of the Department of Trade and Industry, the Confederation of British Industry, the West India Committee, and Alta Travel Ltd.

The West India Committee hopes that the mission will have the opportunity of full discussions with Government departments and with a wide range of industry, it being stressed that the mission is concerned with two-way trade and not simply the promotion of British exports.



Mr. Shariff Ahmad, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of Malaysia, visited the Pye TVT Ltd. factory at Coldhams Lane, Cambridge, recently during a fact-finding visit to Britain to discuss the expansion of public broadcasting and colour television in Malaysia. He is seen in the Pye TVT studio examining a colour television camera with Mr. Tom McGann, general sales manager of Pye TVT.

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EXPORT ORDERS

Further Argus computer system for Finland

THE Automation Systems Division of Ferranti Ltd. has received an order for an Argus 500 computer system from Oy Nokia AB of Helsinki, who will use the system to prepare and test programs for use in the operation of the Loviisa power station currently being built 40 miles from Helsinki.

This latest order follows closely on Ferranti's success in gaining the contract from Oy Nokia AB for a dual Argus 500 computer system—a main operating system and a standby system working in duplex—which, aided by Ferranti CRT display systems, will automatically monitor and optimise plant performance, sample plant data and calculate overall performance levels for the nuclear power plant and nuclear steam supplies.

The two orders represent a major breakthrough by British industry in Finland, say Ferranti, as the twin Argus system is the first on-line-computer equipment to be ordered for a Finnish plant. The plant itself is of Russian design, and Ferranti have been in Moscow recently talking to Russian engineers among whom were members of the Loviisa reactor design team. The Russians showed great interest in the Ferranti techniques, and the company's Automation System Division intends to arrange a further demonstration in Moscow in the near future.

New company to boost wallpaper sales in Germany

A NEW company, Erfurt-Crown GmbH, is to be established in Wuppertal, Germany, to make and market certain Crown relief decorations under an agreement signed by Friedrich Erfurt & Sohn AG of Wuppertal and the Wall Paper Manufacturers Ltd.

Wall Paper Manufacturers are taking up a 60 per cent interest in the venture and Erfurt 40 per cent. It is estimated that the whole project will cost about £400,000.

Crown Products Group of Darwen, part of Wall Paper Manufacturers Ltd., manufacture decorative paints and wallcoverings, and Erfurt market woodchip wallcoverings in Germany. The purpose of the agreement is to realise the considerable sales potential for specialised high-quality British embossed wallpapers in the German market.

Two different products, both exclusive to Crown, are involved. Crown Anaglypta, an embossed wallpaper, is to be manufactured for the German market at Erfurt's premises in Wuppertal. Crown Supaglypta, a heavier embossed wallpaper made from cotton fibres, will continue to be produced by Crown at Darwen and exported in quantity to Germany.

Reformer tubes for India

A CONTRACT valued at approximately £100,000 has been placed with APV-Paramount Ltd. by Humphreys and Glasgow Ltd. for the manufacture of 224 reformer tube assemblies. The assemblies are for incorporation in the 660 tons/day ammonia plant which Humphreys and Glasgow are designing, engineering and constructing at Mangalore, India, for Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Air filtration order from Swedish gas turbine maker

A CONTRACT worth £7,000 from Sweden for air-filtration equipment for an industrial gas turbine destined for South America has been won by GKN Farr Filtration Ltd. The equipment has been ordered by Stal-Laval Turbin AB for Finspong to filter the air intake for a 10 MW gas turbine to be installed at Maracay, Venezuela.

One of the air-borne hazards that must be prevented from entering the gas turbine is quoted as 'the serious number of varying sizes of insects and small flying frogs'. Lizards up to a yard long capable of climbing vertical structures are another unusual risk that must be guarded against.

Caterpillars for Poland

A £3 million deal for the supply of Caterpillar-built earthmoving equipment to Poland has been won by Bowmaker (Plant) Ltd., Cannock, Staffs, against strong competition. It calls for nine Cat D9G tractors, eight Cat 631C motor scrapers and seven Cat 988 wheel loaders, plus accessories, to be supplied to Bumar, a Polish state buying agency.

The Caterpillar equipment is being exported from Harwich to Gdynia and transported by road to Katowice, where it will be assembled on site. It is to be used in the building of a steel works complex for the expanding shipbuilding industry and the manufacture of a 'people's car'.

Three Bowmaker engineers will spend six weeks in Poland assembling the equipment as it arrives, and two demonstrators will follow them to Katowice. The earthworks should take 14 months to complete, and Bowmaker will have two service engineers on site for the duration.

£600,000 fertiliser plant orders

ORDERS worth £600,000 for drying plant for the fertiliser industries of Uruguay, Denmark and Spain, have been announced by Newell Dunford Engineering Ltd.

An order for Intal plant worth £50,000 to be supplied to Romania has also been placed. The plant, which recovers aluminium and alloy swarf, is for IMNR, the Romanian Research Institute for non-ferrous metals, and the contract was made with Metaron of Bucharest.

Simon win Canadian orders

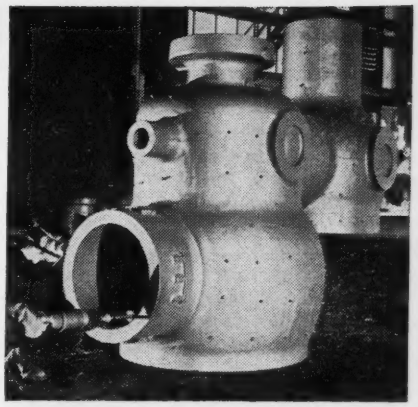
A CONTRACT for a 150 tons/day sulphuric-acid plant has been received by Simon-Carves Canada Ltd., from Gulf Minerals Ltd., northern Saskatchewan. The order was won despite strong competition from the USA and Germany and is due to be completed in about two years.

Two further orders the company have received include the design and supply of a carbon regeneration furnace for George Weston Ltd., Oshawa, Ontario, due to be completed mid-1973 and the design and supply of six 150 hp mechanical surface aerators for Du Pont of Canada Ltd., Maitland, Ontario.

Manufacturing licence signed

TECHNICAL licence agreements over 10 years have been signed between Wavin Overseas Ltd. and Sekisui Chemicals Co. of Osaka, Japan, and Mitsubishi Plastics Industries of Tokyo, for production of the Chemidus Wavin Z-joint for UPVC pressure pipes.

Also covered by the licences are details of the automatic plant for socketting pipes for sewer application, a screw-type sewer connection, the klikring system, and pipe couplers with fixing rings for pressure application.



An 18 ton 6 cwt three-piece casting weldment for a reheat chest at Canada's Bruce nuclear power station. made by F. H. Lloyd and Co. Ltd.

Giant casting weldments

A SERIES of giant casting weldments, which include some of the largest weldments ever made by the James Bridge foundry of F. H. Lloyd and Co. Ltd., Wednesbury, are currently being produced for C. A. Parsons and Co. Ltd. These weldments are for the reheat steam chests for each of four Parsons 800 MW turbine-generators which are being supplied to Ontario Hydro's Bruce nuclear power station through James Howden and Parsons of Canada, associates of C. A. Parsons and Co. Ltd.

The largest weldments, all of which are three-piece, weigh 18 tons 6 cwt. Each turbine-generator requires six reheat chests and four high-pressure chests, making a total of 40 casting weldments in all.

The first weldment to be completed left the works in January, only 12 months from the date of the order. The remainder of the weldments are due to be despatched by 1975.

Polish refinery blender contract

JISKOOT Autocontrol Ltd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent, has been awarded a contract for the Plock Refinery, Poland, worth approximately £20,000 covering the supply of a digital in-line blending system for liquefied petroleum gases. The contract includes the complete control system design engineering, manufacture and factory simulation of the electronic instrumentation, the provision of all field equipment, the commissioning of the complete blending system at site and for the training of operating personnel on their own panel under simulated conditions in the Jiskoot factory at Tunbridge Wells.

The equipment is being supplied through Metronex, the Polish foreign trade enterprise.

Caribbean work for Halcrows

CONSULTING engineers Sir William Halcrow and Partners, who recently established a Caribbean office in Barbados, have obtained four new commissions on four different Caribbean islands, for engineering work in transportation, water control, and marine fields.

The first involves improvements to the potable-water-supply network on the island of Antigua, on the basis of design and specifications prepared by Halcrows last year. The new contract covers the supervision of construction of water treatment plant, service reservoirs, 12 miles of pipeline, pumping stations and other ancillary works. Construction costs are estimated as being of the order of £670,000.

The other three appointments are concerned with the upgrading of infra-structures serving both the tourist industry and some of the islands' agricultural exports, the islands in question being St. Lucia, Anguilla and Canouan.

Badalex export 90 per cent this year

Two new export orders valued at £800,000 from India and Italy have been won by Badalex of Weybridge, who design and manufacture automatic production machinery. The orders are for electric-lamp manufacturing plant and equipment. These new contracts bring the company's total overseas orders announced during 1972 to a total of over £3 million.

Badalex expects to export 90 per cent of its production capacity in 1972 and 1973. This will include reed switch machinery, vacuum-flask manufacturing equipment and high-speed machine groups for 'light source' manufacturing machinery—including machines for the increasingly popular quartz halogen lamps.

Lamp-manufacturing machinery under construction at the Badalex factory at Weybridge, Surrey, where the new export orders valued at £800,000 from India and Italy have been announced.

£1m order for world's largest desalination plant

YORKSHIRE Imperial Metals Ltd. of Leeds have secured an order worth over £1 million from Sasakura Engineering Co. Ltd., of Osaka, Japan, for 1,500 tons of Yorcalbro aluminium-brass heat exchanger tubes for a seawater desalination plant to be built in Hong Kong and which will be the largest in the world.

It is one of the biggest single orders for a desalination plant ever received by YIM and probably the biggest ever to be exported from this country by any firm, says the company.

The desalination plant is to be built on the coast at Tai Lam Chung Reservoir about 17 miles from Kowloon and is scheduled to be working in 1976 and supplying 40 million gallons of fresh water a day for the 4 million people of Hong Kong.

The alarm system consists of about 200 individual points checking pressures, temperature and flow. About half of these are incorporated in the main instrument-control panels. The Panalarm plug-in relays are hermetically sealed and designed for an operating life of at least a million cycles. All components and circuitry are designed to be able to remain inactive for long periods yet be ready to operate the moment a fault occurs.

Hong Kong insurance order

THE valuable insurance order for the US$86m High Island reservoir contract in Hong Kong has been secured by the Clarkson Insurance Broking Group. The contract has been won by the Group's Zurich office. They have been instructed jointly with Jardine Matheson to arrange the contractors all risks and other insurance for the project, to be constructed by Vianini of Rome.

The completed scheme will make an important contribution to Hong Kong's water supply. The reservoir is being created between an island and the mainland of the New Territories. This involves damming the small straits at each end and pumping out the salt water caught between the dams.

Panalarm monitoring in new plant

THE new Pfizer citric acid plant at Ringaskiddy, Co. Cork—the largest producing plant of its kind in Europe—is equipped with a Panalarm annunciator system that monitors continuous processes and automatically signals fault conditions. The equipment has been built and supplied by Scama Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds.

Lanesra orders at Prague total £80,000

ORDERS totalling over £80,000 have been secured in Czechoslovakia by Lanesra Associates Ltd. for major British companies. The company claims that this is a direct result of their participation at September's Intercamping Exhibition in Prague, for which they were sole UK agents. An annual event, Intercamping was started only three years ago and is based on a leisure, pleasure and motoring theme.

Representatives from countries attending the show included Poland, Hungary, Romania, East Germany and the USSR and they were able to see on the Lanesra stand displays of motor accessories from Pneumatic Components, torches from Pifco, disposable table paper ware from Cross Paperware, swim caps and underwater equipment from Haffenden-Richborough, ladies swimwear from Nelbarden, portable car washes from Associated Sprayers, tent fittings from Hampton Works and sports equipment by Slazenger.

More Towler Hydraulics orders

IN the last few weeks large export orders worth £762,000 have been placed with Towler Hydraulics Ltd., of Radley, Leeds.

Demag Hydraulik G.m.b.H., has placed orders worth £161,000 for hydraulic and control equipment to power and control a 100-ton forging press to be installed in Romania, a 1,600-ton forging press in France, a 3,000-ton cable-sheathing press for Romania, and a 3,000-ton cable-sheathing press for this country.

Nigeria orders outside-broadcast vehicles worth £155,000

Two complete outside-broadcast vehicles worth over £155,000 are being supplied by EMI to the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation. These vehicles, being supplied by EMI Television Equipment, will be used by the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation to televise the second All African Games. The Games will be held in a new multi-million pound stadium in Lagos during the first two weeks of January 1973.

The outside broadcast vehicles will be used for monochrome broadcasts. They are equipped with the latest EMI lead oxide vidicon cameras type 2004/IZ, with 10:1 zoom lenses. The EMI portable, solid-state microwave link type ML7A will be used to transmit signals from the stadium to the NBC Television Centre on Victoria Island, for broadcasting and recording.

This contract, together with another for the supply of complete studio facilities for two new monochrome television stations at Jos and Makurdi, brings the total value of EMI equipment currently being supplied to Nigeria to over £360,000.

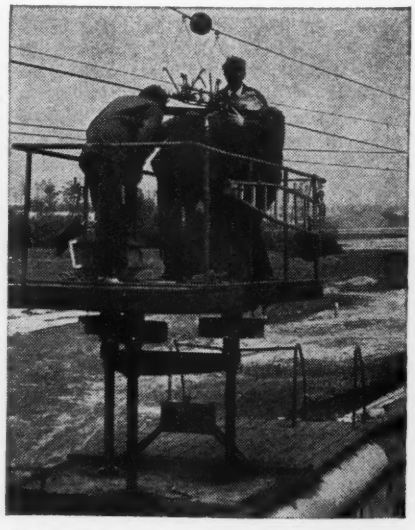
American order for biggest shaft seals yet built

DEEP Sea Seals Ltd. of Havant have received an order from Seatrain Shipbuilding Corporation, a subsidiary of Seatrain Lines Inc. of America, for split stern shaft seals for two new 225,000 dwt crude carriers.

The outboard seals measuring 58 in. i.d. are believed by the company to be the largest split seals ever designed and constructed. It had previously built 56 in. seals for testing, and 41 in. diameter seals have been in service since 1968.

The 37 in. seal will be fitted at the inboard end of the oil lubricated Turnbull patent stern bearing, the outboard 58 in. seal being located between the bearing and the propeller, which is of the flange-mounted type.

In this bearing installation the entire assembly, including the outboard seal, can be withdrawn after initial sea trials for guarantee inspection, and for subsequent routine maintenance and servicing while the vessel is afloat.



Adjusting an air-gap section insulator in the overhead electrification equipment on a new double-track railway line between Copenhagen central station and Vallensbaek. The 14 km suburban line is equipped with contact wire and catenary supplied by the Wire Mill Division of British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. through Erik Westerberg A/S, BICC's main agent in Denmark.

Lord Drumalbyn to visit Canada and SE Asia

LORD Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio at the Department of Trade and Industry, will be visiting Canada, Djakarta and Hong Kong, between October 17-28.

In Toronto on October 19, the Minister will open 'BRITANNIA 72', a major consumer goods promotion which is taking place throughout the chain of department stores operated by the Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. He will also meet representatives of the British Canadian Trade Association and Canadian businessmen.

After a brief stay in Tokyo the Minister will arrive in Djakarta on October 22 for a four-day goodwill visit to the Indonesian capital. His programme will include calls on Government Ministers for general talks on the progress and development of Anglo-Indonesian trade. He proposes to meet members of the British business community and local importers of British goods.

In Hong Kong, Lord Drumalbyn will tour the British Industrial Exhibition on October 27. As announced earlier, the Exhibition will be opened by HRH Princess Alexandra on October 23 and continue until the end of the month. During his visit to the Colony the Minister will meet members of the administration and business representatives. He returns to London on October 29.

Short-term ECGD-guaranteed export finance

FOLLOWING negotiations between the Export Credits Guarantee Department, the Bank of England and the London and Scottish Clearing Banks Committees, it has been agreed that the rate of interest which the banks will charge for facilities guaranteed under the ECGD 'Bills and Notes' and 'Open Account' schemes will in future be geared to the banks' Base Rate instead of (as at present) to Bank Rate. New facilities, and current facilities when they are renewed, will therefore provide for interest at ½ per cent over the Base Rate of the bank concerned current from day to day.

These guarantee schemes relate to export business done on terms of up to two years credit against bills of exchange or promissory notes or up to six months on open account. The purpose of the change is to ensure that exporters using these schemes are assured of access to finance at an interest rate more favourable than is available on overdraft and similar facilities, which the previous link to Bank Rate did not always achieve.

Applications for reimposition of import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, have received applications for the reimposition of the import duty from January 1, 1973 on the following items, which are at present temporarily exempt. These are in response to the notice of the Annual Review of temporary exemptions published in *Trade and Industry* on August 17, 1972.

Tariff heading	Description	Reference
15.04	Herring oil, falling within subheading (C), and oils falling within subheading (D), except fish liver oils and refined sperm oil	11353
29.07	4-Chloro-*m*-cresol(-OH at 1)	13900
29.14	Acrylic acid	8609
	Ethyl methacrylate	8834
29.23	2-Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate	6753
29.31	2-Mercaptoethanol	12244
88.02	Helicopters of an empty weight of 750 kilogrammes or less, powered by one engine	11633
	Helicopters of an empty weight of 2,000 kilogrammes or less, powered by two engines	10768

Representations should be addressed to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, giving the respective reference shown above. These should be received by October 19.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally

A North America Day was held recently by Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry under the chairmanship of Mr. T. Dan O'Connell, chairman of the Chamber's North America section. The picture shows (from the left) Mr. H. B. Walker, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Washington; Mr. B. L. Strachan, British Trade Commissioner, Toronto; Mr. G. W. Burnett, Department of Trade and Industry; Mr. J. H. Walsh, Director and Deputy Consul-General, British Trade Development Office, New York; Mr. O'Connell; Mr. B. Cowan, UK representative, British-American Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. W. G. Stephens, UK vice-president, British Canadian Trade Association.

continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a trade association, giving the reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by October 19.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.16	Methyl 2,4-dihydroxy-3,6-dimethylbenzoate	Methyl 3,6-dimethylresorcylate	December 31, 1973	T14004

NOTE REVISED DEFINITIONS

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for Magnesite dead-burnt (25.19) has been revised as follows:

Magnesite, dead-burned, containing (a) not less than 94 per cent by weight of magnesium compounds expressed as MgO, (b) not more than 0.05 per cent by weight of boron compounds expressed as B_2O_3, (c) not more than 3.0 per cent by weight of calcium compounds expressed as CaO, (d) not more than 1.75 per cent by weight of silicon compounds expressed as SiO_2, and (e) a total of not more than 3.0 per cent by weight of aluminium compounds and iron compounds expressed as Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3.

Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 12) Order, 1972

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 12) Order, 1972. This Order provides for the temporary exemption from import duty until December 4, 1972, of Tetrahydrofuran.

The Order came into operation on September 25, 1972 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 1416. Copies of the Order are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1 and branches (price 2p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1 (price 4½p).

Andean Pact agreement on allocation of metal manufacturing industries

BY Decision 57, taken at the Andean Pact's ninth ordinary meeting which ended on August 20, provision is made for allocation of the production of some 200 metal manufactures to individual member countries (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru). Within 30 days all duties and non-tariff barriers in force in the Andean Pact countries against these products were to be eliminated in favour of the producing country. As to products for which manufacturing capacity does not already exist, each country has a time limit—two years for Chile, Colombia and Peru, and three years for Bolivia and Ecuador—in which to present economic and technical feasibility studies for the construction of plant. Member countries then have until 1985 in which to carry out plant construction. A list of the metal manufactures involved is available on request.

CRE ext. 2288

Denmark: tax increases

THE proposed tax changes mentioned in *Trade and Industry*, September 21, page 501, were passed, with slight amendments, on September 14. The increases, effective from September 18, are as follows:

Petrol tax increased Kr 0.05 per litre.

Weight tax on vehicles increased by 10 per cent.

Cigarette tax increased by 2 ore per cigarette.

Spirits tax increased by about 14 per cent.

EDB ext. 458/459/461

GERMANY

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Hints to business men booklets

REVISED editions of the booklets on Ivory Coast, Niger and Upper Volta, and Malta have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Details of European Communities legislation which formerly appeared on this page are now published in the European Communities Section of the journal.

Federal Republic of Germany

IMPORT LICENSING: The Federal German authorities have invited applications from importers in Germany for import licences in respect of the following goods:

Announcement no.	Description	Tariff no.		Up to an amount of DM	Selling country
20 4348	Preparations of fruit; Fruit juices in tins and bottles	ex 2006 10 ex 2006 28 ex 2006 34 ex 2006 36 2006 47 2006 49 2006 54 2006 56 2006 87 2006 89 ex 2006 98 ex 2007 51 ex 2007 85	ex 2006 27 ex 2006 29 ex 2006 35 ex 2006 39 ex 2006 48 2006 51 2006 55 ex 2006 59 2006 88 2006 94 ex 2007 05 ex 2007 52	500,000	UK and dependent territories
20 4347	Preserved vegetables except preparations of potatoes	2002 37 ex 2002 41 ex 2002 66 ex 2002 69 ex 2002 99	2002 38 ex 2002 61 ex 2002 68 ex 2002 81	5,500,000	UK and dependent territories
	Marmalades and table jellies	ex 2005 90			
	Vegetables prepared or preserved with vinegar	ex 2001 10	ex 2001 80		
	Cocoa preparations	ex 1902 50			
20 4344	Preserved ginger, Preparations of ginger in syrup	ex 2004 59 2006 56	ex 2006 36	750,000	British dependent overseas territories

Applications should be submitted to the Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft, 6 Frankfurt a/M, Adickesallee 40, Postfach 18 02 03, quoting the appropriate announcement number shown above until December 15, 1972 in respect of announcements 20 4348 and 20 4344 and until December, 28, 1972 in respect of announcement 20 4347; or exhaustion of the quota, whichever is the earlier. Import licences will be valid until December 31, 1972.

EDB ext. 466/467/482

Portugal

MOTOR VEHICLE IMPORTS: Portuguese *Diario do Governo* No. 112, First Series, of May 12, published Decree Law 157/72 governing the import of assembled and unassembled motor vehicles. The Decree Law becomes effective on January 1, 1973. Copies of the translation are available to British exporters on request.

EDB ext. 460/461

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

PORTUGAL

continued

DRAWBACK OF IMPORT DUTY ON ARTIFICIAL TEXTILE FIBRE: Portuguese *Diario do Governe* No. 192, First Series, of August 18, published Order 472/72, which authorised the import under drawback of cables of artificial textile fibre for the manufacture of mixed bundles of parallel fibres, obtained by the addition of synthetic fibres (discontinuous) of Portuguese manufacture, for re-export under the same system. Details of the implementation of the order are available. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Spain

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSION—HIDES AND SKINS: The Spanish *State Gazette* of September 18 announced the suspension of import duty until November 17, 1972 on the following:

Tariff no.	Description
41.01.A	Raw hides and skins, salted or dried, except sheep and lamb skins in the wool under tariff headings 41.01.A.4.a.1, 41.01.A.4.c.1 and 41.01.A.4.e.1
41.01.B	Raw hides and skins limed or pickled
41.02.A	Bovine (including buffalo) and equine hides, dressed, other than under tariff headings 41.06, 41.07 and 41.08 excluding chrome tanned
41.03.A	Dressed sheep and lamb skin leather, other than those included in tariff headings 41.06, 41.07 and 41.08 simply tanned
41.04.A	Dressed goat and kid skin leather other than those included in tariff headings 41.06, 41.07 and 41.08 simply tanned

There is a temporary reduction to 8 per cent for the same period on tariff heading 41.02.A bovine (including buffalo) and equine hides, dressed, other than under tariff headings 41.06 41.07 and 41.08 for chrome tanned.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS: The Spanish *State Gazette* of September 19 published the following modifications to the Spanish Customs tariff. New subheading 32.08.B.1 and 2 is introduced.

Tariff no.	Description	Import duty
32.08.B	Vitrifiable compounds, glass frit and other glass in the form of powder, granules or flakes:	
1	Powder without iron oxide and metallic powder, which contains no more than 45 per cent of silicon and over 30 per cent of boron	1%
2	Other	23%
48.07.C	Other:	
1	Paper base electro-conductors	1%
2	Papers for reproduction photoelectrostatic	28%
3	Other	28%

Additional note to Chapter 48:
Under tariff heading 48.07.C.1 the term 'paper base electro-conductor' is that intended for use in the manufacture of paper used in photoelectrostatic reproduction presenting a surface electrical resistance lower than 20 megohms, measured with DIN 53482 electrodes at 20°C and 50 per cent relative humidity.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

PRICE CONTROL OF PERFUMERY PRODUCTS: The Spanish *State Bulletin* of August 29 gives details of the control of retail prices and commercial margins on perfumery products. The text (in Spanish) may be inspected at the Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Room E 08, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.
EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Greece

IMPORT LICENSING—CHICKS: The Greek Minister of National Economy has announced that with effect from September 9 the following item is subject to import licence: Chicks (tariff number 01.05 A). **EDB ext. 420/475**

Israel

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities have announced the following amendments to the Customs Tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
48.01	In this item, section 1000 is superseded by:	
1000	Newsprint	
1010	Released before 1.1.73	IL 0.015 per kg + 16% *ad val*
1090	Other	IL 0.015 per kg + 20% *ad val*
	(The above amendment took effect on July 31, 1972)	
84.21.2033	The rate of duty is superseded by:	45% *ad val* but not less than IL 0.90 per litre of capacity
85.15	In paragraph 4012, '60%' is superseded by	50% *ad val*
	In paragraph 4019, '70%' is superseded by	50% *ad val*
	In paragraph 4021, '50% but not less than IL 45.00 each' is superseded by	50% *ad val*
	In paragraph 4029, '50% but not less than IL 79.00 each' is superseded by	50% *ad val*
	Paragraph 4031 is repealed	
	In paragraph 4039, '60%' is superseded by	50% *ad val*
90.07	Items 1000, 3000 and 4000 are repealed	
	Subsection 9910 is superseded by:	
9910	The apparatus, if released before 1.7.73	10% *ad val*
9920	Other apparatus:	
9921	Photographic cameras for taking pictures from the air and photographic cameras for making surveys from the air	10% *ad val*
9922	Special cameras for technological, scientific, medical or surgical purposes	10% *ad val*
9923	Microfilm cameras	10% *ad val*
9929	Other	25% *ad val*
90.08	Subsection 1090 is superseded by:	
1090	Other	
1091	Released before 1.7.73	10% *ad val*
1099	Other	25% *ad val*
	Subsection 2020 is superseded by:	
2090	Other	
2091	Released before 1.7.73	10% *ad val*
2099	Other	25% *ad val*
	Subsection 3090 is superseded by:	
3090	Other	
3091	Released before 1.7.73	10% *ad val*
3099	Other	25% *ad val*
	Section 9900 is superseded by:	
9900	Other	
9910	Released before 1.7.73	10% *ad val*
9990	Other	25% *ad val*
90.09	In this item, subsection 1090 is superseded by:	
1090	Other and parts thereof	10% *ad val*
91.01	This item is superseded by:	
	Pocket watches, wrist watches and other similar watches, including stop-watches of the aforesaid kinds—	
1000	Watches specially for the blind	Exempt
3000	If released before 1.7.73	
3010	Completely knocked down, provided the assembling is done under customs control and in an enterprise recognised by the Director for the purpose of this item and the list of the goods to be imported has been approved by the Director before importation	Exempt

(*continued on next page*)

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ISRAEL
continued

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
3020	Other with metal straps	IL 3.50 + 35% *ad val*
3090	Other	15% *ad val*
9900	Other	
9910	Stop-watches not showing hours of the day	20% *ad val*
9990	Other	
9991	With a metal strap	IL 3.50 + 15% *ad val*
9999	Other	35% *ad val*
91.07	In this item, section 1000, '35%' is superseded by	15% *ad val*
91.09	In this item, '35% but not less than IL 0.30 per unit' is superseded by	15% but not less than IL 0.30 per unit
92.13	In this item, section 1000 is superseded by:	
1000	Styli and cartridges for record players:	
1011	If released before 1.7.73	40% *ad val*
1090	Other	80% *ad val*
98.03	In this item, subsection 1010 is superseded by:	
1010	The pens, with or without refills: If released before 1.7.73	30% but not less than IL 0.50 each
1019	Other	50% but not less than 35% + IL 0.50 each

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

SURCHARGE: The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to items on which surcharge is levied:

Item no.	Description	Rate of tax
08.01.1000 or 2000	Dates, fresh, dried or compressed	Special calculation
ex 85.12	Domestic steam irons and parts therefor This item is repealed	

EDB ext. 420/475

IMPORT LIBERALISATION LIST AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the Free Imports Order:

Item 29.01 is superseded by:
'29.01. Hydrocarbons other than L.A.B., D.D.B. and other alkyl benzene compounds.'
After item 44.05.3600 shall be inserted:
'44.05.4220 - Sticks used for the assembling of "Bros" boxes in the process of stitching'.

EDB ext. 420/475

PURCHASE TAX: The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Purchase Tax Order which affect the following items:

Paper in rolls of the kind used in calculating machines, adding machines or teleprinters.
Fluorescent lighting appliances.
Hot water bottles made of rubber and stoppers therefor.
Dried fruits; fruit jams; other fruit preserves.
Sensitised articles; unexposed or exposed but not developed.
Cameras (except TV cameras); document photocopying appliances.
Microphones; stands for microphones; loudspeakers; audio frequency amplifiers; sound-amplifier sets; cabinets or containers for such articles.
Radio receivers; sound recorders; sound reproducers; magnetic recorders and reproducers; gramophones; radio; wire or tape players, all these whether or not incorporating a television receiver.
Electric shavers.
Beer, other than in barrels.

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS ON CONTAINERS: The Israeli Directorate of Customs and Excise has drawn the attention of importers and customs brokers to the fact that the expenses incurred in the hire of containers for maritime shipping is an inseparable part of the value for duty purposes. This expense must be declared for collection purposes, as are other expenses on which import duty must be paid. Therefore, importers and customs brokers are by law requested to declare this expense. Failure to comply is regarded as a violation of the customs regulations. No further information is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Morocco

IMPORT REGULATIONS—TUNNY FISH: The Moroccan *Office des Changes* has announced that the following item has been transferred from List C (prohibited imports) to List B (import licence required) of the general import programme for 1972: Frozen tunny fish for use in the canning industry (ex 03.01.39).

EDB ext. 420/475

Ivory Coast

IMPORTATION OF BATTERIES: It has been announced that the importation into the Ivory Coast of dry cell electric batteries type R20 has been suspended until December 1, 1972. It is understood that type R20 is a 1.5 volt battery selling at about twice the price of the normal 1.5 volt of equivalent size, and it has a metallised pack as opposed to a cardboard one. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Ghana

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Notice was given in the *Ghana Gazette* of September 13 of the following amendments to the First and Second Schedules to the Ghana Customs Tariff with effect from that date:

FIRST SCHEDULE—PART A
A—General rates

Tariff no.	Commodity description	Rate of duty
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled:	
	A. Galvanised iron corrugated sheets, of a thickness not exceeding 3 mm	75%
	B. Other	20%

FIRST SCHEDULE—PART B
1. Goods admissible at concessionary duty rates when imported by manufacturers approved by the comptroller

Tariff no.	Goods manufactured	Description of goods imported	Rate of duty
B.14	Polythene or polyethylene bags	Low density plastic resins of tariff heading no. 39.01/06	10%
B.15	Plastic floor tiles	PVC Compounds of tariff heading no. 39.01/06	10%
B.16	Other articles of plastic material, n.e.s. (including ceiling boards and slates)	Artificial plastic in liquid or pasty forms (including emulsions); artificial plastic in blocks, lumps, powders (including moulding powders) granules, flakes and similar bulk forms	45%
B.17	Galvanised iron sheets	Zinc	35%

SECOND SCHEDULE—PART A
Substitute for Tariff no. F.8 the following particulars

Tariff no.	Tariff description
F.8	The blind, deaf and dumb: (1) Books, publications and documents of all kinds specialised for the use of the blind, deaf or dumb. (2) Other articles specially designed for the educational, scientific or cultural advancement of the blind, deaf or dumb, imported by institutions or organisations approved by the Commissioner for this purpose. (3) Specially designed articles imported by blind, deaf or dumb persons for their educational, scientific or cultural advancement.

EDB ext. 471/472/473

For RELIABLE TECHNICAL, CHEMICAL, COMMERCIAL and LEGAL
TRANSLATIONS
Contact:— Dr. FRY'S TRANSLATION SERVICE
2 Victoria Gardens, Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.11. **Telephone: PARK 5087 and 7163**

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

GHANA
continued

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS — HYDROCARBON OIL PRODUCTS: Customs (Amendment) Decree 1972, published in the *Ghana Gazette* of September 13, amends with effect from that date Section 114B of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 167) as follows:

Excise duty on hydrocarbon oil products	114B. No customs duty shall be payable on imported hydrocarbon oils which are removed or delivered to a refinery but any goods produced for consumption in Ghana from those oils at the refinery shall be charged with excise duty at such rate as may be prescribed by regulations made under the Customs and Excise Tariff Act 1966 (Act 318).

EDB ext. 471/472/473

Zambia

INDUSTRIAL DRAWBACKS AND REBATES: The Zambian Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Amendment (No. 2) Regulation, 1972, published as Statutory Instrument 162 of 1972 on August 11, amends regulation 5 of the principal regulations by the deletion of sub-regulation (8) and the substitution of the following:

(8) A registered manufacturer shall, when effecting entry on first importation, or on removal from bond, of materials intended for manufacture under rebate, declare on the relative bill of entry that the materials are to be used solely for the purpose specified and, if the manufacturer employs an agent to effect entry of the materials, such agent shall produce a special power of attorney authorising him to make the declaration.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

IMPORT CONTROL: The Zambian Control of Goods (Import) (Open General Licence) Order 1972, published as Statutory Instrument 170 of 1972, revokes the Control of Goods (Import) (Open General Licence) Order 1971, and authorises, subject to the provisions of any other written law, the import into Zambia by any person of the goods listed in the schedule.

SCHEDULE

1 (a) Used personal and household effects, excluding motor vehicles, imported by a returning resident;
(b) used personal and household effects, including motor vehicles, imported by a person arriving in Zambia to take up residence or employment therein for the first time.
2 Goods, including motor vehicles, temporarily imported into Zambia by a tourist or other bona fide visitor for his own use.
3 Goods in transit through Zambia.
4 Samples and advertising material intended solely for use in the taking of orders and not for sale.
5 Any goods exported from Zambia for repair and return and in respect of which a certificate to that effect has been issued by a customs officer.
6 Goods imported by any person to whom privileges are extended by virtue of any enactment in force in Zambia relating to diplomatic, consular or other privileges, if such goods are imported for his own use and consumption, or that of his household or for the purpose of his office.

Advice has also been received that the Zambian Government have introduced an interim measure whereby imports of personal items up to a value of K25 will not require an import permit.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Malawi

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AMENDMENTS: Malawi Government Notice 126 amends the Eighth Schedule to the Customs and Excise Regulations in Appendix A as follows:

(a) by the deletion of 'ex 83.01' and 'ex 83.02.19' where they appear in column 1 under 'Furniture and mattress manufacturing industry' and the substitution therefor of the following:

1	2	3	4	5	6
ex 83.01	All goods in this heading	—	5%	Free	Free
ex 83.02.19	All goods in this subheading	—	5%	Free	Free

(b) by the deletion of the words '98.01.01' where they appear in column 1 under the words 'Knitwear manufacturing industry' and the substitution therefor of the words 'ex 98.01';
(c) by the deletion of the words 'ex 22.09.99' where they appear in column 1 under the words 'Spirits manufacturing industry' and the substitution therefor of the words 'ex 22.09';
(d) by the deletion of the words 'ex 40.05.02' where they appear in column 1 under the words 'Travel cases and similar containers manufacturing industry' and the substitution therefor of the words 'ex 40.05';
(e) by the deletion of the words 'ex 40.07.99' where they appear in column 1 under the words 'Travel cases and similar containers manufacturing industry';
(f) by the deletion of the first reference to the words 'ex 83.01' where they appear in column 1 under the words 'Travel cases and similar containers manufacturing industry'.

Malawi Government Notice 144 amends the Sixth Schedule to the Customs and Excise Regulations in Part I by the deletion of all the items in columns 1 to 6 inclusive in respect of 'ex 25.23' and the substitution of the following:

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.23	All goods in this heading	—	Free	Free	Free

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

CONTROL OF GOODS—HOES: The Malawi Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism published the Control of Goods (Import & Export) (Commerce) Amendment (No. 2) Order 1972 as Government Notice 135 on July 26. The Order amends the Second Schedule to the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Order by deleting the following item: '10. Hoes'.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATIONS: Customs Tariff Application List 566, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of September 29, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increases in duty on:

Gummed paper in rolls or sheets (48.07.35 and 48.15.45).

Bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics used for interlinings (59.03).

Woven fabrics in which synthetic fibres predominate, printed or unprinted, incorporating a leno weave.

Baby walkers of iron or steel and/or artificial plastic.

Bands of unhardened vulcanized rubber used as stationery.

Gaur gum.

Customs Tariff Application List 567, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of September 29, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increases in duty on:

Coils and condensers for refrigeration or airconditioning (84.15.90).

Certain electric motors (82.01.20.15 and 85.01.30.10).

Bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics (59.03.10, 59.03.20, 59.03.30 and 59.03.90).

Articles of apparel of unhardened vulcanized rubber (40.13.30).

Certain chemicals used as anti-oxidants, vulcanisation retarders or vulcanisation accelerators.

Pigments with a basis of zinc chromate.

SOUTH AFRICA
continued

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information concerning the application should address inquiries to Commercial Relations and Exports Division.

CRE ext. 2274

CUSTOMS DUTY CHANGES: The following customs duty amendments were notified in South African *Government Gazette* of September 1:

BN number		General rate	Preferential rate
28.42.70	Lead carbonate, basic (white lead)	198 c per 100 kg	176 c per 100 kg (UK & Canada)
32.09.55	White lead in linseed oil	198 c per 100 kg	176 c per 100 kg (UK & Canada)
73.14	Iron and steel wire various subheadings increased to	73 c per 1,000 kg	
83.07.10	Electric lampshades and reflectors, enamelled, conical in shape	73 c per 1,000 kg	
85.23.40	Cable and wire, insulated with rubber, and sheathed in lead or armoured or sheathed in lead and armoured	82 c per 100 kg	

The price level of certain textile fabrics has been altered in the text of the subheadings of BN numbers 50.09, 50.10, 55.07, 55.09, 58.04, 60.01, from 28 to 28.7 cents.

The following customs duty amendments were notified in South African *Government Gazette* of September 8.

Specific provision, at the rate of duty of 30 per cent or 20,000c per 100 kg less 30 per cent of the fob price, is made for table linen, including serviettes whether or not in sets. (BN 62.02)

The duty on certain driving axles and axles (non-driving) is decreased from 30 per cent and 25 per cent respectively to 20 per cent. It has also been made clear that the subheading dealing with driving axles includes parts of driving axles. (87.06)

The thickness of wrought plates, sheets and strip of aluminium under the various subheadings is amended from 0.2 mm or more but not exceeding 2 mm to exceeding 0.2 mm not exceeding 2 mm. (76.03)

Provisions for rebate of full duty on the following items were also notified:

Zinc oxide and toluene, and acrilic resins, liquid or pasty for the manufacture of electrostatic paper.

Clog soles of polyurethane for the manufacture of footwear.

Certain driving axles and axles (non-driving) for the manufacture of motor vehicles.

Provision is also made for rebate of the full excise duty on plain spirits entered for use in the manufacture of foundry spirits.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

India

UK DOCK STRIKE — REVALIDATION OF IMPORT LICENCES: The following is a summary of a Public Notice issued by the Government of India:

'It has been reported that shipment of goods from ports in the UK has been delayed/affected following a dock strike in the UK from July 28, 1972. The question of revalidation of import licences affected by the dock strike has been considered and it has been decided that the import licences which have expired in July 1972 or are likely to expire in August 1972 against which shipments could not be made due to the dock strike in the UK, may be deemed to have been revalidated up to October 31, 1972.

'It will not be necessary for the licence holders to approach the licensing authorities for revalidation of licences under this Public Notice. The customs authorities will, on the basis of this Public Notice, treat the licences as having been revalidated accordingly.

'No grace period of 30 days will be allowed in respect of such revalidated licences.'

No further information is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Australia

TARIFF CHANGES: Details are given below of changes made in the Australian Customs Tariff by Customs tariff proposals which came into effect on September 21, 1972, and include those consequent upon the Tariff Board inquiries as follows:

Insulators

Fittings and mountings, hat-racks, etc. of base metal

Ceramic tableware, etc.

AMENDMENTS OF PART II OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF 1966-1972

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty: General	Rates of duty: Preferential
	1. Omit item 22.08, insert the following item:		
'22.08	*Alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, containing not less than 80% by volume of alcohol; denatured spirits (including alcohol and neutral spirits) of any strength:		
22.08.1	— Containing more than 94% by volume of alcohol, not being rectified spirits of wine for fortifying wines, as prescribed by by-law	$0.02 per 1	$0.02 per 1
22.08.9	— Other	$5.08 per 1 of alcohol	$5.08 per 1 of alcohol'
	2. Omit sub-notes (1) and (2) to note 2 to Chapter 60, insert the following sub-note: '(1) A reference in item 60.02, 60.03, 60.04, 60.05 or 60.06 to goods of a particular kind shall be read as including a reference to parts for goods of that kind'		
	3. Omit sub-item 60.04.9		
	4. Omit note 5 to Chapter 61, insert the following note: '5. A reference in an item in this Chapter to goods of a particular kind shall be read as including a reference to— (*a*) in the case of an item other than 61.09—textile fabric (other than knitted or crocheted fabric) cut to shape for making goods of that kind; or (*b*) in the case of item 61.09—textile fabric (including knitted or crocheted fabric whether imported as separate articles or in the form of a number of articles in the length) shaped for making goods of that kind'		
	5. Omit sub-item 61.01.6, insert the following sub-item:		
'61.01.6	— Other garments	52½% Primage 5%	22½%'
	6. Omit sub-item 61.02.6, insert the following sub-item:		
'61.02.6	— Other garments	52½%	22½%
	7. Omit sub-item 61.03.9		
	8. Omit sub-item 61.04.4		
	9. Omit sub-item 61.09.2, insert the following sub-item:		
'61.09.2	— Other garments	52½% Primage 5%	22½%'
	10. Omit items 69.11 and 69.12, insert the following items:		
'69.11	*Tableware and other goods of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian)	30%	20%
69.12	*Tableware and other goods of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of pottery other than porcelain or china	30%	20%
	11. Omit item 83.02, insert the following item:		
'83.02	*Base metal fittings and mountings suitable for furniture, doors, staircases, windows, blinds, coachwork, saddlery, trunks, caskets and the like (including automatic door closers); base metal hat-racks, hat-pegs, brackets and the like:		
83.02.1	— Specially designed for coachwork; door closers, hydraulic or pneumatic	35%	25%

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AUSTRALIA
continued

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty: General	Rates of duty: Preferential
83.02.2	— Goods (other than fittings and mountings for curtains and goods falling within sub-item 83.02.1) that are entered for home consumption on or before June 30, 1974	35%	15%
83.02.9	— Other	25%	15%'
12. Omit item 85.25, insert the following item:			
'85.25	*Insulators of any material:		
85.25.1	— Insulators, as follows: (*a*) being assemblies of the stacked type incorporating two or more separable insulators, both or all of which are usable at nominal system voltages exceeding 88,000 volts; (*b*) of the suspension disc type, having an electro-mechanical failing load exceeding 147 kilo-newtons; (*c*) of the pin type, suitable for use at nominal system voltages exceeding 1,000 volts that are entered for home consumption on or after September 21, 1973; (*d*) of types not specified in paragraphs (*a*) to (*c*) (inclusive), suitable for use at nominal system voltages exceeding 88,000 volts	7½%	Free
85.25.9	— Other	50%	40%'

EDB ext. 401/468/469

SEPARATE ARTICLES DIRECTION: *Trade and Industry* dated August 17 (page 299) gave details of changes which had taken place in the description of goods classified under sub-item 85.01.12 of the Australian Customs Tariff. It should be noted that the Australian Customs and Excise authorities have also issued a Separate Articles Direction which provides that **d.c. mill type motors** incorporated in machinery having a working weight exceeding 50 tonnes and classified 84.23.31 are dutiable at rates applicable to 85.01.12 (40 per cent General, 27.5 per cent Preferential). **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

New Zealand

CUSTOMS ACT—DUMPING DUTY: The New Zealand Minister of Customs has recently imposed dumping duty on the following goods:

Tariff item	73.29.002
Goods	Mild steel link chain of a class or kind manufactured in New Zealand
Origin	All sources except Australia and Canada
Effective date	To be applied to all imports entered on and after July 31, 1972
Amount	100 per cent of the amount by which the fob export selling price is less than the current domestic value
Type	Final dumping duty.

The provisional dumping duty imposed on pneumatic mattresses of tariff items 62.04.011 and 62.05.029 lapsed on August 24, 1972 and any deposits secured in respect of such dumping duty will be refunded. Ref. CRE 35223. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORTS: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board reports are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
ex 25.01.003	Salt, iodised and not iodised, packed for retail sale
74.14.012	Copper and copper alloy nails
86.03.001	Elecric rail locomotives
86.03.009	Other

Ref. CRE 3062/71, CRE 3057/71, CRE 1162/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

Canada

DRUG MANUFACTURING: The Canadian Food and Drug Directorate has issued Trade Information Letter 372 dated September 1, 1972, about a proposal to amend the Food and Drug

(*continued on next page*)

NEW ZEALAND

The pattern changes

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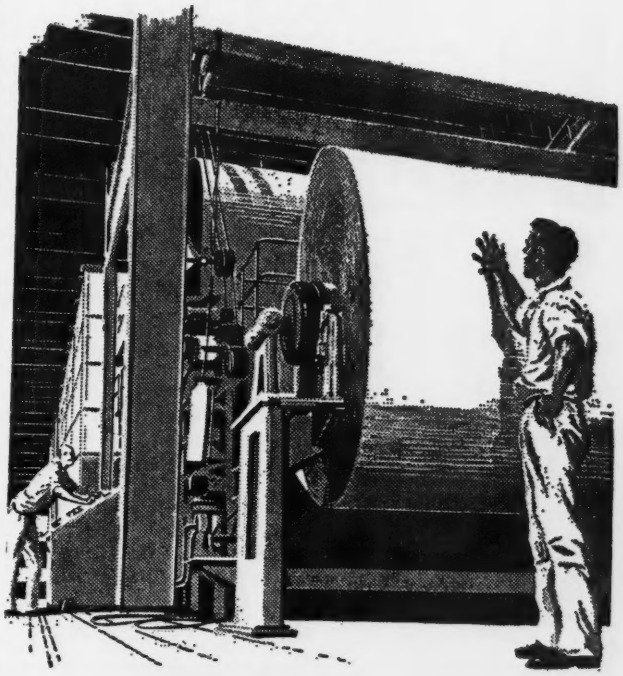

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CANADA
continued

Regulations in respect of drug manufacturing facilities and controls. The proposed amendments relate to (1) the testing in Canada of raw materials and dosage form drugs, and (2) an expiration date on inner and outer labels where a drug does not maintain its labelled potency, etc. for at least three years from the date of manufacture. The amendments will not apply to drugs for pre-clinical investigation and drugs listed in Schedules C and D of the Act. Comments are called for by November 1, 1972. Copies of the letter are available from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch.

EDB ext. 455/456/457

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS ACT—Science education sets: The Canadian Government have issued new regulations governing the advertising, sale and importation of science education sets. The regulations lay down, *inter alia*, new labelling instructions, and a new 'warning' statement which must appear on the outer display carton and in any literature. A list of chemicals which may not be included in the sets or in replacements for them is also specified in the regulations. Copies of the regulations are available from Export Data Branch, Tariff Section.

Matches: New safety regulations for all types of matches have been announced under the Hazardous Products Act. The regulations have not yet been received but it is understood that they lay down standards for the manufacture of ignition tips, stems, and book matches. Copies of the news release announcing the regulations are available from Export Data Branch, Tariff Section.

EDB ext. 455/456/457

United States

HEXACHLOROPHENE: The Food and Drug Administration has announced that with effect from September 27 the use of hexachlorophene is limited to products available on prescription by a physician. It will, therefore, no longer be permitted as an active ingredient in soaps, feminine hygiene sprays, skin cleansers or many other products now sold over the counter. (FR 27.9.72) **EDB ext. 455/456**

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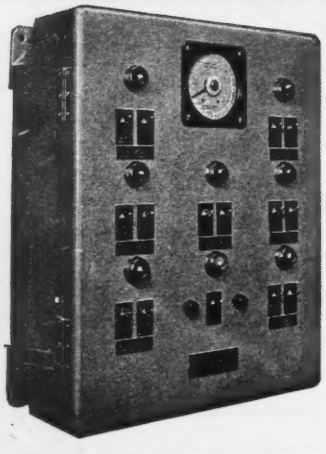

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In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

POWER CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND TRANSFORMERS: *Trade and Industry* of August 31 referred to an investigation into imports of power circuit breakers and transformers. The deadline for comments has now been extended to October 23. **CRE ext. 3365**

Jamaica

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES LAW 1956: The following products have been declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the Industrial Incentives Law 1956:

Yarns made from natural, animal or synthetic fibres or any combination thereof, for use in the weaving and knitting of textile fabrics.

A notice that consideration was being given to designate these products appeared in *Trade and Industry* dated June 8, 1972, page 446.

The Jamaican Minister of Industry and Tourism is considering whether the following products should be declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the Industrial Incentives Law 1956:

Towelling (woven from yarn and products therefrom).

'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery, etc., and other concessions.

Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

CRE ext. 2627

Ecuador

IMPORTS OF JUTE PROHIBITED: By Ecuadorean Supreme Decree 800 of August 18 the import of jute cloth and fibre to be used in making containers is prohibited. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Peru

PROHIBITIONS: Directoral Resolutions 1322-72-IC-DGI-DECI and 1476-72-IC-DGI-DECI of September 9 and September 11 respectively add further goods to the Peruvian National Register of Manufactured Goods. As a result these products can no longer be imported unless local industry fails to meet local demand as regards quality and quantity. Part or all of the following tariff numbers are affected:

16.02	19.08	20.01	20.05	21.04	21.06	21.07	25.01	44.08	44.22	51.01
51.02	53.06	53.07	53.11	55.05	55.06	55.08	55.09	56.06	56.07	59.05
59.06	60.01	60.04	60.06	60.05	73.29	83.01	83.02	85.15	92.12	94.02

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

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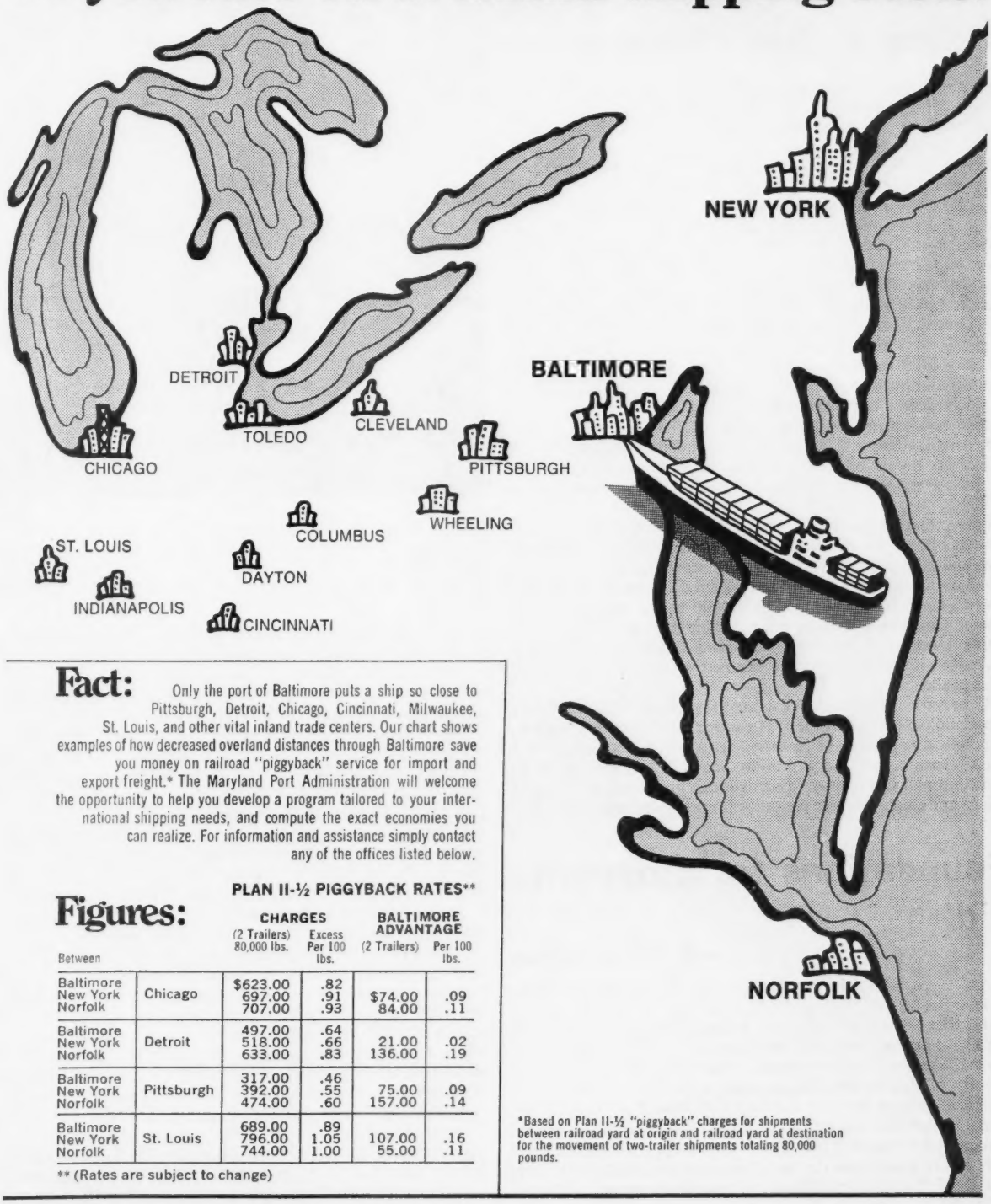

Fact: Only the port of Baltimore puts a ship so close to Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other vital inland trade centers. Our chart shows examples of how decreased overland distances through Baltimore save you money on railroad "piggyback" service for import and export freight.* The Maryland Port Administration will welcome the opportunity to help you develop a program tailored to your international shipping needs, and compute the exact economies you can realize. For information and assistance simply contact any of the offices listed below.

Figures:

PLAN II-½ PIGGYBACK RATES**

Between		CHARGES (2 Trailers) 80,000 lbs.	CHARGES Excess Per 100 lbs.	BALTIMORE ADVANTAGE (2 Trailers)	BALTIMORE ADVANTAGE Per 100 lbs.
Baltimore	Chicago	$623.00	.82		
New York		697.00	.91	$74.00	.09
Norfolk		707.00	.93	84.00	.11
Baltimore	Detroit	497.00	.64		
New York		518.00	.66	21.00	.02
Norfolk		633.00	.83	136.00	.19
Baltimore	Pittsburgh	317.00	.46		
New York		392.00	.55	75.00	.09
Norfolk		474.00	.60	157.00	.14
Baltimore	St. Louis	689.00	.89		
New York		796.00	1.05	107.00	.16
Norfolk		744.00	1.00	55.00	.11

** (Rates are subject to change)

*Based on Plan II-½ "piggyback" charges for shipments between railroad yard at origin and railroad yard at destination for the movement of two-trailer shipments totaling 80,000 pounds.

THE WORLD PORT OF **Baltimore**

LONDON, ENGLAND, EC2Y-5ET: Austin G. Tofield, Mgr.; Kenneth L. Newton, Asst. Mgr.; Moor House, 119 London Wall: 01-638 8330; Cable BALTPORT • BRUSSELS 1000, BELGIUM: David K. Tosic, Mgr.; H. Frank Vonderach, Asst. Mgr.; Shell Bldg., 60 Rue Ravenstein; 13.01.49 or 13.54.05; Cable MARPORT

Maryland Port Administration/19 S. Charles St./Baltimore, Maryland 21201

DTI Minister in Scotland to discuss N. Sea challenge

THE outstanding importance of offshore developments to the economy of Scotland was the keynote of an intensive five-day Scottish tour by Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry.

After arriving in Glasgow on October 1, he began a comprehensive round of engagements the following morning. The Minister called at Glasgow, Inverness, Aberdeen and Edinburgh during his tour and, among other activities, addressed the North Sea Oil Standing Conference in Inverness, inspected the Cromarty Firth by air, visited construction sites related to North Sea equipment at Nigg Bay and Burntisland and held a series of discussions—with Scottish industrialists in Glasgow; the Highlands and Islands Development Board, representatives of construction firms and oil companies in Inverness; the North-East Scotland Development Authority in Aberdeen; the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) and Scottish financial institutions in Edinburgh; and the Scottish Trades Union Congress also in Edinburgh.

Other engagements included a tour of the UK AEA Establishment at Dounreay, and visits to gas installations at Glen Mavis and Provan, the BP oil refinery at Grangemouth, the coal complex and power station at Longannet, and opencast workings at Westfield.

Commenting on the visit, Mr. Emery said: 'With the massive potential opened for Scotland and for Britain with the discovery of gas and oil under the North Sea, it is imperative that everything is done to maximise this opportunity. I am delighted to accept Mr. George Younger's invitation to be present at the meetings of the Standing Conference, and as well as taking part in this important meeting I intend to see for myself—and wherever possible talk personally with those who are concerned with—the many aspects of this challenge.

'My purpose is to obtain a first hand knowledge of the problems in Scotland, so that we at the DTI can see if any further initiatives can be taken to encourage industry, or to create new jobs. And I want to ensure that every firm in Scotland has looked at its production and its facilities to see if it can find a way to bring its business and employees into providing for the North Sea Adventure'.

Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry (left), with Mr. W. Sykes, deputy manager of Betteshanger Colliery, Kent, after a two-hour underground tour of the mine last week. Mr. Emery had an hour's question-and-answer session with union representatives, and was interviewed by members of the press and Southern Television.

'Foundations for prosperity laid'

—Mr. Tom Boardman

'I BELIEVE we have laid the foundations for future prosperity,' Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, told the Leeds, Bradford and District Society of Chartered Accountants on September 29.

'We have devoted unprecedented resources to promoting growth, both in the regions and in the country as a whole. We have achieved the entry of Britain into the European Community—and by this the best assurance that our industry will share fully in a rapidly expanding market in the decades ahead. We have broken new ground in taking special steps to protect and encourage small firms. Never before has business expertise been harnessed so closely to Government decision making machinery on business questions.

'Yet the Government faces—and the nation faces—the twin problems of unemployment and inflation. We are tackling both vigorously. The massive tax reductions and the measures to promote industrial expansion tackle unemployment at its roots. We are now getting a substantial drop in unemployment figures. But, of course, we have got much further to go.

'There remains the battle against inflation—a battle which, if not won, could undermine the foundations laid for our future prosperity—could lose us the opportunities that Europe offers and could bring great hardship to the weakest section of our society. Few would challenge those assertions.

'A more moderate level of wage settlements is essential, if we are not to price ourselves out of markets both in Britain and overseas. Between March 1971 and March 1972 our export prices went up by 8 per cent. The average for those of all main manufacturing countries rose by only 2 per cent in national currency terms. Without doubt we cannot afford inflation of this kind.

'It is against that background that the Government have this week proposed measures to the CBI and TUC for voluntary co-operation to secure our common aim. Of course these proposals will affect some people more than others. But if they are accepted and operated in the intended spirit, they will produce benefits for all that will far outweigh any temporary disappointment. The strong and the powerful do not suffer too much from inflation—in the short term—indeed, some do well out of it. It is the weak, the pensioners and those on small fixed incomes who pay the price. It is to protect them and to enable the nation as a whole to increase our real wealth and standard of living that the CBI and TUC, and, indeed, the public as a whole, have been asked to co-operate.

'I believe that good sense will prevail; for the prize of controlling inflation is, indeed, a very real one for all.'

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The Minister for Industrial Development, Mr. Christopher Chataway, seen with members of the South-West Industrial Development Board. The picture was taken at the Board's first meeting held last week at the newly established South-West Industrial Development Office at Plymouth. Left to right: (sitting) Mr. B. M. Grime; Mr. Chataway; Mr. W. R. Northcott, chairman of the Board; Col. G. H. Briggs; Mr. P. K. Brimacombe; Mr. J. H. Brock; (standing) Mr. W. K. Shepherd; Mr. R. G. King; Mr. R. R. Cawthorne; Mr. F. Warren. The appointment of the Board was reported on page 561 of last week's issue.

New Chairman of Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, after consultation with the Secretary of State for Wales, has approved the appointment of Major A. S. D. Graesser as Chairman of the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation with effect from October 1.

Mr. E. A. Lewis has been appointed a member of the Corporation with effect from October 1.

Mr. W. Allman, who has been Chairman of the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation since 1964, will retire on September 30.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has sent the following message to Mr. Allman to mark this occasion:

'You will be retiring as Chairman of the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation at the end of September after eight years in office. I would like to write to you on the occasion in order to record the appreciation of the Government for the unstinting service you have given in this time and for the wise leadership you have provided the Corporation in its principal role of creating the opportunities for more jobs in Wales. Over these years the Estates have grown appreciably, and I am sure you can look back with great satisfaction at the contribution this has made to the Welsh economy and at the efficacy with which the Corporation's substantial assets have been administered.

'Please accept best wishes for your future from myself and from my colleagues in the Department.'

Mr. Allman was first appointed Chairman in April 1964. Major Graesser, who lives near Wrexham, has been a member of the Estates Corporation since 1967. He is a director of the Development Corporation of Wales and Monmouthshire, member of the Welsh Council and a member of the Wales and Marches Postal Board.

Mr. Lewis has been one of the chief officers of the NCB in South Wales since 1955 and before that served in the Colonial Service in Nigeria. He lives in Pontypridd.

Chairman of Yorks and Humberside Development Board

MR. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, has appointed Mr. Stephen M. de Bartolomé to be Chairman of the Industrial Development Board for the Yorkshire and Humberside Region. Mr. Bartolomé, who is 53, is Chairman of Spear and Jackson (International) Ltd., Chairman of the Clay Cross Company and Vice-Chairman of Pegler Hattersley Ltd. He is also a local director of the Sun Alliance Company. Mr. Bartolomé was educated at Uppingham, Zurich Technical College and Sheffield University. He served in the Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment during the war. He has been with Spear and Jackson throughout his business career, and was nade Managing Director in 1956 and Chairman in 1957. He was elected Pro Chancellor of Sheffield University in 1971. He is married and has three children.

Dinorwic pumped storage scheme

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, in exercise of his powers under Section 10 of the Electricity Act 1947 and after consulting the Secretary of State for Wales, has authorised consent to be given to the Central Electricity Generating Board to promote a Bill in Parliament to enable them to establish a pumped storage hydro-electric scheme at Dinorwic near Llanberis. This consent to promote the Bill does not signify approval of the detailed provisions therein. If however the proposals secure the approval of Parliament the Secretaries of State will be concerned to ensure that the scheme is carried out with full regard to amenity and environmental considerations.

Note

Electricity generation by the pumped storage method requires the use of two reservoirs, one considerably higher than the other. The water is pumped from the lower to the upper reservoir, when the demand for electricity is low at night, using cheap base load electricity. The water is returned to the lower reservoir, driving water turbines and generating electricity when demand is high. Pumped storage plant has the major advantage of being able to produce electricity within seconds of being started up. The proposed capacity of the generating plant is 1,400 MW. The Board's pumped storage scheme at Ffestiniog, which was commissioned in 1963, has a capacity of 360 MW.

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Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development (centre) watches the manufacture of shoes at one of the factories in Kendal, Westmorland, of K Shoes Ltd. Over 3,000 of the firm's 5,300 employees work in the town. On the right is Mr. J. D. Younie, chairman of the company, and on the left Mr. D. C. Doherty, the Minister's private secretary. Mr. Grant also visited Pirelli Ltd., at Carlisle, and opened an industrial development conference at West Cumberland College of Technology. (Picture by courtesy of Westmorland Gazette).

Road hauliers warned on costs

SPEAKING to the Freight Transport Association's Conference on Europe on September 26, in the context of the Government's talks with the CBI and the TUC, Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said: 'I know the Road Haulage Association will realise how much I sympathise with the dilemma that faces them in the shape of steeply-increasing costs unmatched by parallel price increases. I know what it is to see satisfactory, profitable traffic turning into unprofitability and to feel that there is no way to reverse that trend save by scaling up rates. And yet I view with real concern the announcement they made last week advocating such rate increases.

'I do so on two counts. First because their charges permeate the whole field of the economy. 85 per cent of goods for home consumption travel by road and so every one of us—business and individual alike—is going to feel the impact of these increases. And second because their decisions simply add to the pressures forcing up costs which can only repercuss on them along with the rest of us.

'Of course it hurts to contain prices when costs are rising. And it hurts doubly when those who could help to contain costs don't appear to be doing so. But the break-in to the vicious spiral of inflation had to be through prices and to break out at this juncture may give some temporary respite but inevitably must boomerang. I am certainly no advocate of operating at specific loss and the CBI initiative always made clear that this was a penalty they did not expect to see paid for adhering to their policy. But I do impress upon the road hauliers that an attempt simply to redress their position at the expense of the manufacturer or the consumer is liable to be a short-lived satisfaction.

'I have worked closely on this problem with the nationalised industries since the CBI brought in their valuable and helpful price-restraint policy in the summer of 1971. I know what it has meant to them to hold the price-line—possibly a more severe cost even than to private industry. But they have held the line because they realised that to do otherwise for industries like theirs, reaching into every plant and factory in the kingdom, was to induce ripples in the inflationary pond which could only rebound upon them themselves.'

VAT check list for managers

A USEFUL 'Check List for Management' is included in the second issue of *VAT Bulletin*, published by HM Customs and Excise.

The article points out that some adjustment to firms' accounting systems and other procedures will be required for the introduction of Value Added Tax next April and stresses the need for an immediate start on the revisions. It then outlines steps which need to be taken in preparation for the new tax.

The steps are listed in six sections: Registration; Review of Business for VAT Purposes; Accounts; Payment of Tax; Costings and Training. References to appropriate paragraphs in VAT General Guide (Notice No. 700) are also given.

The Bulletin says that although the check list is not comprehensive and will not necessarily answer all questions, it should at least point managers in the right direction. Those needing guidance on matters of detail are invited to consult the nearest of the local VAT offices whose addresses are listed in the Bulletin.

A further summary of the main changes made when VAT was being considered by Parliament is also included in the Bulletin. Following up an article in the first issue, the summary deals particularly with the rules for establishing the tax point.

Another important article gives further information about the four special schemes devised to assist retailers in accounting for VAT. The article gives step-by-step explanation of the schemes, with examples.

Other articles in the Bulletin cover points raised at trade seminars and outline Customs and Excise plans with regard to computer-based accounting systems.

Intended as a link between Customs and Excise and management, *VAT Bulletin* is published at intervals of about six weeks. Single copies are distributed free to their members by trade associations and other representative bodies. Bulk supplies for company use may be obtained on subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1. The minimum subscription—for 10 copies each of 10 issues—is £1.60 including postage.

Clearance of merger proposals by DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them, it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the acquisition by Booker McConnell Ltd. of Allison Ltd.

The Register of Restrictive Trading Agreements (Restrictive Trade Practices Acts 1956 and 1968)

Additions and Amendments to the register

A LIST of additions and amendments made to the alphabetical index to the register between July 1 and September 30, 1972 is given below; the amendments are shown in italics.

ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity		
	A		
3739	Automotive gaskets		*D 5/71*
	B		
3369	Benzene		
2854	Boats	C 12/64	*delete F 11/64*
3728	Boiler and nuclear steam generators		
	C		
3089	Canned foods, flowers, fruit, vegetables, Nottingham		*delete F 5/67*
3173	Cutlery		
3174	Cutlery		
3175	Cutlery, scissors		
	E		
1921	Electrical jobbing work, Scotland		*add F /68*
	F		
2997	Fish		*add D 8/72*
3014	Fish		*add E*
3738	Fish, Shetlands		
2508	Frozen foods		*F 3/60*
	I		
1051	Iron castings		*add B 8/72*
	M		
3729	Men's wear		
	N		
2611	Newspapers, Scotland	D 3/62	*add C 7/72*
	O		
3730	Optical instruments		*add D 7/72*
	P		
3215	PVC pressure pipes		*add D /69*
	T		
3721	Telephone exchange equipment		

'D' and 'F' Agreements

Also given below, headed 'D' and 'F' Agreements, is a schedule which brings up to date at September 30, 1972 particulars of these agreements which have been determined or varied.

A full explanation of the basis on which these two lists have been compiled, and the meaning of the symbols used, was published in *Trade and Industry* (page 12) on January 6, 1972.

'D' AND 'F' AGREEMENTS

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity	Area	D or F	Date
1921	Electrical jobbing work	Scotland	F	1968
2508	Frozen foods		F	March 1960
2997	Fish		D	Aug. 1972
3215	PVC pressure pipes		D	1969
3730	Optical instruments		D	July 1972
3739	Automotive gaskets		D	May 1971

Agreements referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

On April 10, 1959 there was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 859) a list of all agreements in respect of which Notices of Reference (constituting formal commencement of proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court) had been issued except those which had already been dealt with by the Court. Subsequent additions have been published at approximately quarterly intervals. Anyone who may be in a position to assist the Court with evidence from his own experience of results of any of these agreements which he thinks affect the public interest, is asked to communicate as early as possible with the Treasury Solicitor's Branch, Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP. The agreements shown in square brackets have been abandoned after the issue of a Notice of Reference.

AGREEMENTS REFERRED

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity
2788	Newspapers, Sunday
2807	Newspapers, Sunday
2836	Newspapers, Sunday
2914	Newspapers, Sunday
2958	Newspapers, Sunday
2971	Building materials and plumbing materials
2991	Newspapers, Sunday
3092	Newspapers, Sunday
3125	Newspapers, Sunday
3133	Newspapers, Sunday
3144	Newspapers, Sunday
3167	PVC pressure pipes
3225	Newspapers, Sunday
3268	Newspapers, Sunday
3269	Newspapers, Sunday
3270	Newspapers, Sunday
3274	Newspapers, Sunday
3277	Newspapers, Sunday
3278	Newspapers, Sunday
3279	Newspapers, Sunday
3280	Newspapers, Sunday
3281	Newspapers, Sunday
3284	Newspapers, Sunday
3292	Newspapers, Sunday
3301	Newspapers, Sunday
3314	Newspapers, Sunday
3347	Newspapers, Sunday
3375	Newspapers, Sunday
3418	Newspapers, Sunday
3446	Newspapers, Sunday
3464	Newspapers, Sunday
3489	Newspapers, Sunday
3500	Newspapers, Sunday
3510	Newspapers, Sunday
3522	Newspapers, Sunday
3535	Newspapers, Sunday
3553	Newspapers, Sunday
3557	Newspapers, Sunday
3565	Newspapers, Sunday
3571	Newspapers, Sunday
3577	Newspapers, Sunday
3587	Newspapers, Sunday
3594	Newspapers, Sunday
3600	Newspapers, Sunday
3604	Newspapers, Sunday
3706	Mechanical services
3731	PVC pressure pipes
3732	PVC pressure pipes
3733	PVC pressure pipes

Agreements not to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

The Secretary of State may, on the representation of the Registrar, give directions under Section 9(2) of the Act of 1968 discharging him, during their continuance in force, from the duty of referring an agreement to the Restrictive Practices Court. A further list is given below, headed as this paragraph is headed, of agreements in respect of which directions under that subsection have been given and are in force. The agreements are indicated in the Index to the Register by the symbol 'B'. Although these agreements are already included in the above-mentioned list of additions and amendments, they are shown separately under this heading for the benefit of readers.

AGREEMENTS NOT TO BE REFERRED

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity
1051	Iron castings

Inspection of the register

The register may be inspected between 10 am and 4.30 pm on any weekday except Saturday and certain holidays at any of the following adresses:

Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP.

9 Hope Street, Edinburgh EH2 4EL.

64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX.

The fee for inspecting the Register is 50p per day, but if less than 5 agreements are inspected the fee is 10p for each agreement.

Indexes to the Register, one as published in *Trade and Industry* and one in which commodities are grouped by classes, may be inspected at these addresses free of charge.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
September 8, 1972		
987,230	Electroacustic GmbH	Methods and apparatus for echo sounding with submarine sounds
1,033,400	Intermetall Gesellschaft fur Metallurgie und Elektronik mbH	Transistor
1,119,121	Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Adolf Waldrich Coburg/Bayern	Machine tools
1,157,957	United Gas Industries Ltd. (formerly The British Thermostat Company Ltd.)	Improvements in thermocouples
1,230,381	David Lockspeiser	Improvements relating to aircraft
September 14, 1972		
983,887	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft	Production of photographic images
1,106,719	Cooperative Metallurgica Ing. G Tommasi	Anchor, especially for moorings and for fixed moorings with two anchors placed at an angle
1,165,237	Houilleres du Basin du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais	Process for the preparation of polyoxymethylene

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

Proposed overhead electric lines in E. Sussex

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised a public inquiry to be held into the application by the South Eastern Electricity Board for his consent to the placing of 33kV lines across lands in the Rural Districts of Cuckfield and Uckfield and the Urban District of East Grinstead in the County of Sussex. The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. R. G. Anstee, an Engineering Inspector of the Department of Trade and Industry, to hold the inquiry on his behalf, and Mr. W. A. Hutchinson, a Senior Planning Officer of the Department of the Environment will attend as an assessor on amenity aspects. The public inquiry will cover, in addition, the application made by the Board under Section 22 of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1919 for consent to the placing of the lines above ground across the land of one property owner at Forest Row. The inquiry will open at the Village Hall, Forest Row, at 10.00 a.m. on October 31.

MIRANDA returns from Iceland

THE *Miranda*, the Department of Trade and Industry's Support Ship which has been off Iceland in support of the British trawlers, returned to Hull on September 29 on completion of her tour of duty.

During her 26 days on station *Miranda* undertook 67 missions to provide medical and technical assistance to trawlers. These involved making 129 trips in *Miranda's* dinghy to and from the trawlers. In addition medical and technical advice to trawlers in trouble was given by radio.

Sixteen fishermen were transferred to the hospital on board *Miranda* for treatment and 13 of these were detained in the hospital for varying periods. Those who need further treatment were brought back to Hull in *Miranda*. Technical assistance involved 18 visits for radar and radio repairs, and eight engineering repair jobs.

Miranda is expected to return to Iceland by December 1 for her normal winter safety tour.

N. Atlantic licences refused

THE Civil Aviation Authority has rejected applications from Donaldson International Airways for a year round service Gatwick and/or Manchester and/or Toronto and/or New York and/or Los Angeles, to be operated by 189-seat Boeing 707s.

Mr. Dan Houghton (left), chairman of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and Mr. Ken Wilkinson, BEA chairman and chief executive, at the signing of a contract for purchasing up to 18 Rolls-Royce engined Lockheed TriStars.

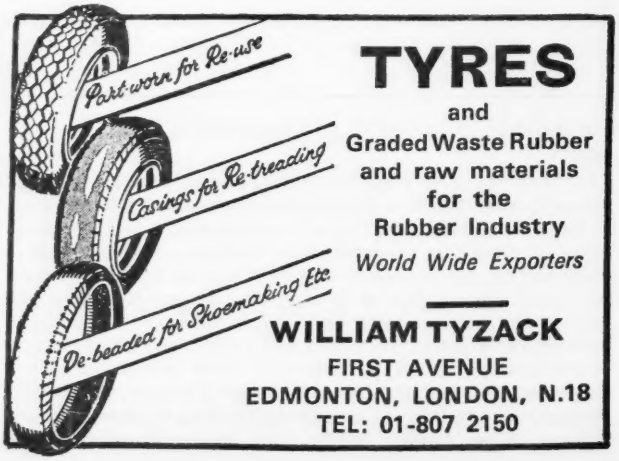
Laker Skytrain approved

THE Civil Aviation Authority has granted the application by Laker Airways Ltd. for a licence to operate a 'Skytrain' service between London and New York at a one-way fare of £32.50 for winter and £37.30 for summer. The approval is subject to two substantial modifications. These are that Laker operates the service from Stansted, instead of Gatwick, and that during the winter the service is limited to the daily capacity of a Boeing 707 (189 seats).

In giving its decision the Authority says it welcomes Laker's enterprise in seeking to meet the demand for a cheap 'no frills', non-reservation facility and views with favour the innovation involved in the application. The Authority feels that the new service will help to satisfy a genuine public demand at present unserved, and to generate new traffic without causing material detriment to other existing or potential services.

Far East exempt charters

THE Civil Aviation Authority is extending for a further three months the temporary arrangements whereby British Overseas Air Charter Ltd. and British Caledonian Airways (Charter) Ltd. operate charter flights between the United Kingdom and Bangkok or Kuala Lumpur or Singapore. These will allow the operation of 26 and 39 flights respectively in each direction in the period October 1 to December 31, 1972; in addition British Overseas Air Charter Ltd. will be allowed to operate 13 flights in each direction between the United Kingdom and Bombay or Calcutta or Delhi in the same period.



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GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

October 18/19, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept L), 20 King Street, Hereford HR4 9DB. (Tel: 0432 4366)

Fork lift trucks; industrial tractors; trailer mounted compressors; generators; 10-ton trailers; road gritter; mechanical loading shovels; electric drills; tyres; batteries; jacks; industrial coal; tentage; tarpaulin sheets; mosquito and camouflage nets; generator test benches; oscilloscopes; avo testers; avometers; radio receivers; record players; Rolleiflex cameras; watches; binoculars; theodolites; various clothing including, drawers; vests; outer clothing; fold flat tables; airmen's wardrobes and other furniture; large quantity of plates and other kitchen equipment; carpets; aircraft, wireless and electrical equipment and spares; scrap canvas, rags and woollens.

October 24/15, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneers Premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ. (Tel: 0752 69292)

Miscellaneous items of seamen's surplus clothing including, caps; blue overalls; tropical shorts; blue serge and canvas trousers; white collars; raincoats and raincoat linings; storage bags; shoes; and khaki poplin shirts; blue serge trousers etc. mobile diesel generator; Niagra Merlin vehicle washer; surveying instruments; electric cable drums; kitchen equipment; textiles; and many other items of miscellaneous surplus equipment.

November 1, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Astoria, Roundhay Road, Leeds

Auctioneers: Bartle & Son (Dept L), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds LS2 8JH, (Tel: 0532 20898)

Lathes; drilling, grinding and milling machines; circular saws; wood working machines; fork lift trucks; pallet transporters; press; shearing machine; hacksaw; steam cleaner; fire fighting equipment; cable; tyres; electrical, wireless and signal equipment; vehicle spares; tool kits and hand tools; household and kitchen equipment; electric fires; watches; jerricans; tape recorders; canvas; blankets; sheets; bivouac and other tents; ground sheets; camp equipment; greatcoats; battledress; raincoats; boots and shoes etc; chairs; tables; chests of drawers; desks and beds.

November 8/9, 1972 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Ruddington Notts

Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson (Dept L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL. (Tel: 0602 54272)

Saloon cars; estates; limousines; road making plant; heavy duty trucks; light vans; cranes; tippers; dumpers; refuellers; coaches; ambulances; breakdown and dropside trucks; fork lift trucks; graders; motor cycles etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Sale by Tender Machine Tools

Pedestal, pillar and radial drills; vertical and universal grinders; lathes; horizontal, universal and vertical millers; planers; saws; sheetmetal working machines etc. Located at Farnborough and Christchurch, Hants. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales Supply 6aiv, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. October 24, 1972.

'Europe must move to an integrated aircraft industry'

—Mr. Michael Heseltine

IF Europe is to compete effectively in world markets it must move towards an integrated aircraft industry, Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, said in Toulouse on September 28. 'The British government is ready to discuss steps to further its establishment with other European governments at any time.'

Mr. Heseltine, who was speaking at a roll-out ceremony for Concorde 02 and the A300B Airbus at the Aerospatiale aircraft factory said: 'Today we celebrate two aircraft that represent outstanding technological achievements. We salute them for that. They are proof—if it was needed—of the excellence demanded of and achieved by our draughtsmen, engineers and industrialists. Without such skills and determination the future would be bleak indeed.

'But the Concorde and the A300B are not only remarkable aircraft. Their very existence is a product of changes in our political and industrial attitudes, that for half of this century and in any other country would have been inconceivable. Today we know that the free world markets for civil aircraft are likely to exceed £4,000 million per year during the 1980s. Of this around one third could arise in Europe.

'No single European country can afford to support an industry that can compete meaningfully on the scale that such expenditure will demand. The research, the development, the human resources are beyond the strength of any one of us. And yet it is unthinkable that we in Europe will permit such markets to pass beyond our reach. If we add to this the essential requirement to maintain in Europe a strong air defence capability the logic that has pressed us closer together is clear.

'The experience of joint projects both in the military and the civil fields has brought not only the knowledge that technologically, financially and managerially we all have a contribution to make but that we can make it in harmony at any industrial level as members of a single team. It is the trust and respect that has flowed from this human experience of partnership in practice that makes possible the evolution of the European concept.

'In Aerospace we have moved far. I have only to mention Concorde, A300B, MRCA, Jaguar, helicopters, to prove my point. But collaboration on specific projects—important though it is—is not now enough. If we are to bear the ever increasing cost of engine and airframe development and meet the competition from the United States and elsewhere, we must move from ad hoc collaboration on specific projects towards an integrated European aircraft industry, which pulls together in the most efficient way the technical, financial and managerial contribution which each country can make. This industry must be capable of meeting European requirements for aircraft efficiently and economically and of competing successfully in the rest of the world.

'We need a firm political commitment by Governments to this aim. Without that our industrialists must hesitate, although it is they who in practical terms must translate such a policy into organisational reality. Already our engine companies are exploring the options.

'One cornerstone on which such a framework might be built will need to be closer co-ordination of European customer requirements —both military and civil—so as to provide our manufacturing industry with a home market of sufficient strength that it may lead to export success.

'We must also face the difficult national problems of competing projects—not when these projects are reality, not when the issues are clouded by considerations of national interest, industrial capacity or local employment, but in advance. We face too much competition from the rest of the world to risk the prospect of competing with each other. We must now consider together if there is not a need for understandings that would preclude competitive European projects where the market cannot stand them. It is my view that the stakes are now so high, the costs so great and the technological change so fast that the years of this decade could be crucial for the future of the European peoples in the aerospace industries.

'We have much hard won experience. We have established great trust. I say to you on behalf of the British Government that we are ready to discuss at any time with other European governments what steps we should now take to further the establishment of an integrated European industry, respected on its results throughout the world.'

'Make Market plans now,' hauliers told

'MARKET plans must be made now and we believe they will succeed,' the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry Mr. John Davies, told the Freight Transport Association's Conference on Europe on September 26.

'This conference is focused upon Europe and highlights the importance of transport and distribution to our industrial opportunities in the continental-scale market. It is timely that it should do so. There are plenty of difficulties ahead, and I know the concern of your Association to see that the Community does not adopt a restrictive policy towards transport. But the years of frustration are past and those of realisation are just about to begin.

'If competing on equal terms our road haulage industry can face all competition. To my regret as the road ahead in Europe was opened up for us, there were those at home who tried to block the way for party political reasons neither consistent nor justified. Happily amongst the FTA's members there is no such dissension. There is widespread confidence that as the Community enlarges to receive us so we will respond to its challenge and seize its opportunities. But there is much still to do.

'I have spoken on countless occasions in the past, even when the way ahead looked murky and unsure, of the need to get to know the markets that are opening their gates to us. I have repeatedly stressed that the basis of any successful venture in our neighbouring markets starts with an understanding of the markets themselves; a knowledge of their requirements; and an identification in precise terms of individual objectives within them—objectives compatible with the scale of effort that each individual concern can mount.

'But hard behind this first and essential task comes the study of the means of moving goods and services to attain those objectives and of the distribution systems they will require. The understanding of such systems is critical to the success of any venture in those markets. Critical in the first place because for us cost economy in those

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fields is a *sine qua non* of success. Critical too because our achievement of secure and timely delivery will colour the whole of our reputation as a serious contender for the rich markets of Europe.

'Your Conference today therefore strikes a key note in the great and promising adventure of Operation Europe. I hope it strikes a note loud enough and clear enough to echo in board-rooms and management offices throughout the country, with the message: Roll up that map of Europe showing the boundaries. The boldest lines on the new maps show the distribution systems, the colours show the markets. Study these.'

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, extension as indicated at end of each item), or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877),

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application.

Cereals. Regulation (CEE) No. 1989/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1899/72 relating to special provisions concerning the denaturation of soft wheat of the 1972 crop. (*Journal Officiel* No. L214, September 19, 1972)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 2003/72 fixes the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits. (*Journal Officiel* No. L216, September 21, 1972) **EDB ext. 7174/408**

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972 contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L214 dated September 19, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1990/72 reimposing the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain of these products. The French text may be seen on application:

Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable from	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. No.
Regulation (CEE) No. 1990/72				
76.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminium; aluminium wire . . .	Yugoslavia	September 22, 1972	2795/71

EDB ext. 7174/408

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY—CORRECTIONS: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L215 dated September 20, 1972 contains corrections to the following Decisions:

1. Decision 72/309/CEE relating to the current version of annex I to Regulation (CEE) No. 1025/70 of May 25, 1970 establishing a common system applicable to imports from third countries. The correction affects the entry for tariff number 02.01A in the annex to this Decision.
2. Decision 72/322/CEE relating to the current version of the annex to Regulation (CEE) No. 109/70 of December 19, 1969 establishing a common system applicable to imports from State trading countries. The correction affects the entry for tariff numbers 41.03 and 41.04 in the annex to this Decision.

The French texts may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

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The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales¶		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m in base year	1963 26,881	1963	1963 21,763	1963 20,127	1963 20,130	1966 11,372	1963 4,994	1963 1,070	1963 994	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	110	113.2	122	121	107	100.0	124	127	115	128	125	250	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.1	132	123	124	138	142	186	−37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	136	135	113	103.1	139	132	145	145	142	161	23	75	41
1969	119	122.9	143	143	113	102.4	138	141	150	132	132	342	232	26	27
1970	121	124.2	156	155	116	103.6	142	151	168	119	136	265	214	42	13
1971	122	125.0	172	171	119	103.8	141	140	165	121	144	24	−153	−4	36
1970 2nd qtr	121	123.4	155	153	116	103.6	144	150	172	119	137	97	55	11	14
3rd qtr	121	124.5	159	158	117	104.0	141	151	166	121	134	103	44	7	—
4th qtr	123	125.0	163	160	118	183.6	144	157	174	120	139	81	72	23	15
1971 1st qtr	120	124.5	164	161	116	101.8	140	145	156	114	146	89	41	−1	−44
2nd qtr	122	125.2	170	170	119	103.2	141	137	168	122	141	−67	−114	11	38
3rd qtr	123	125.6	175	175	120	104.4	141	142	168	122	141	−34	−59	−9	6
4th qtr	125	124.6	179	178	122	105.9	142	135	167	127	147	36	−21	−6	36
1972 1st qtr	121	122.2	180	181	123	106.1	144	139††	167	126	149	−154	−110	−6	−29
2nd qtr	124 p	129.3			126 p	108.4	144 p	126††	185			−58 p	−136	−6	31
Feb		114.6				106.1									
Mar		127.2				106.2									
Apr		127.2				107.7									
May		130.7				107.8									
Jun		129.9				109.4									
Jul		131.4				112.4									
Aug						111.9									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods † orders on hand (end period)	Retail price index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry§§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Exports	Imports	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31. 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,282	1963 4,362	Series in £ million
1966		116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	121	84
1967		119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	510	174	24,476	120	130	−315
1968		125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	538	188	24,331	147	159	−271
1969		131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	531	200	24,304	165	165	444
1970		140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	568	186	24,135	184	181	681
1971		153.4	*9.4*	132.6	137.7	246.4	737	129	23,711	205	195	1,040
1970 3rd qtr		141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	571	185	24,072	175	178	81
4th qtr		144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	582	176	24,054	199	190	228
1971 1st qtr		147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	634	150	23,824	186	189	124
2nd qtr		153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	709	128	23,782	212	197	295
3rd qtr		155.3	*10.1*	134.1	139.2	248.6	772	119	23,639	214	194	364
4th qtr		157.3	*9.2*	133.6	140.0	257.0	832	118	23,598	210	199	257
1972 1st qtr		159.7	*8.0*	135.0	141.6	265.9	870	124		204	212	58
2nd qtr		162.7	*6.2*	136.1	143.4	272.0	834	133		213	217	77
3rd qtr							808 p	146 p				
Feb		159.8	*8.1*	134.6	141.6	265.6	869	126		209	215	
Mar		160.3	*7.6*	134.7	142.0	266.9	879	126		199	219	
Apr		161.8	*6.3*	136.0	142.6	268.6	871	128		208	218	
May		162.6	*6.1*	136.2	143.4	271.7	834	134		208	216	
Jun		163.7	*6.1*	136.1	144.1	275.8	798	139		224	216	
Jul		164.2	*5.8*	137.4 p	144.9 p	100.0 ‖	803	140		209 p	197 p	
Aug		165.5	*6.6*	139.2 p	146.2 p	103.5 p	807	148		139 p	190 p	
Sep							812 p	151 p				

(†) First results of a revised inquiry were published in T & I Volume 8 No 10 Sept. 7. 1972. Figures will be included on this page when the series has had time to settle down.
(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis.
(§§) This now includes food industries. (††) Not directly comparable with earlier figures: see Capital Expenditure article in T & I Volume 7 No. 11 June 15 1972
(‖) New series based on July 31, 1972 = 100 (¶) Rebased on the final results of the Census of distribution for 1966.

Manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the second quarter of 1972

Manufacturing industry

MANUFACTURING industry's investment in the second quarter of 1972 is now estimated at £332 million (at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted), £2 million less than the provisional estimate (see *Trade and Industry*, September 7, 1972).

This confirms the provisional estimate of a fall of about 7 per cent between the second half of 1971 and the first half of 1972. Over the same period, investment by most industry groups fell. The declines for the chemicals industry and the vehicles industry were particularly sharp. Against the overall trend, investment by the food, drink and tobacco group and the residual group of other industries was virtually unchanged. These comparisons allow for the effect of the change (since the beginning of 1972) in the treatment of jigs, dies, etc.

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
Ø fifty-three week period

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Revised figures indicate that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the second quarter of 1972 was some 3 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted.

Over the first half of 1972, the volume of investment is estimated to have been some 2 per cent higher than in the second half of 1971. In the classification according to industry groups, investment by wholesalers was lower, but expenditure by retailers was about 11 per cent higher, and by other industries, 2 per cent greater.

Shipping industry

Revised figures for this industry indicate an investment of £109 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 1972, so that expenditure over the first half of 1972 was some 17 per cent greater than in the second half of 1971.

(*continued on next page*)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
continued

TABLE 1. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
		Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,013	1,106	756	151	593	426	994
1961	2,274	1,305	848	121	700	406	1,168
1962	2,149	1,196	852	101	696	363	1,090
1963	2,069	1,058	928	84	650	389	1,030
1964	2,408	1,198	1,086	124	730	494	1,185
1965	2,519	1,316	1,105	99	761	471	1,287
1966	2,514	1,347	1,073	95	725	464	1,326
1967	2,557	1,306	1,117	133	707	504	1,346
1968	2,869 (2,799)*	1,398 (1,358)*	1,243 (1,238)*	228 (203)*	750	624 (599)*	1,495 (1,450)*
1969	3,001 (3,071)*	1,488 (1,528)*	1,321 (1,326)*	192 (217)*	814	616 (641)*	1,572 (1,617)*
1970	3,295	1,594	1,400	301	806	729	1,761
1971	3,143	1,478	1,363	302	791	700	1,652
1966 1st quarter	630	340	269	22	182	114	334
2nd quarter	623	332	268	22	177	117	329
3rd quarter	634	340	267	26	181	119	334
4th quarter	627	334	269	24	185	114	329
1967 1st quarter	632	326	276	30	181	119	331
2nd quarter	670	344	283	44	180	138	352
3rd quarter	631	320	284	27	171	123	337
4th quarter	624	316	275	33	174	124	325
1968 1st quarter	685	331	311	43	180	144	362
2nd quarter	677	331	306	40	187	133	357
3rd quarter	713 (707)*	346 (340)*	306	60	189	160	364 (358)*
4th quarter	795 (731)*	390 (356)*	320 (315)*	85 (60)*	194	188 (163)*	413 (374)*
1969 1st quarter	703 (760)*	342 (369)*	322 (327)*	38 (63)*	199	144 (169)*	360 (392)*
2nd quarter	748 (759)*	373 (384)*	327	48	203	155	389 (400)*
3rd quarter	777 (779)*	384 (386)*	338	55	209	159	410 (412)*
4th quarter	774	388	334	51	203	157	413
1970 1st quarter	789	382	341	65	196	173	420
2nd quarter	833	397	353	83	203	190	440
3rd quarter	818	399	349	70	198	177	444
4th quarter	856	416	356	84	211	189	457
1971 1st quarter	777	383	338	56	199	155	422
2nd quarter	787	363	335	89	193	188	405
3rd quarter	799	375	346	78	201	179	419
4th quarter	781†	358†	344	79	198	177	406†
1972 1st quarter	790†	367†	347	75	201	176	413†
2nd quarter	799	332	357	109	192	214	393

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting—after exclusion of dwellings—for 53 per cent of total expenditure in 1971. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on December 31, 1968, estimated at £40 million for manufacturing industry, £5 million for distributive and service industry, and £25 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

† The 1st quarter of 1972, and subsequent quarters, includes certain jigs, dies and loose tools previously excluded. Including them in the 4th quarter of 1971 would add £8.4 million at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted. £7.8 million would be in vehicles, £0.4 million in engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods and £0.2 million in other manufacturing industries.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

TABLE 2. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group									Analysis by type of asset		
		Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,106.4	155.3	22.7	138.2	203.7	240.8	87.0	90.1	73.1	95.5	277.0	73.5	755.9
1961	1,305.2	163.8	31.0	170.5	266.2	262.6	117.1	108.3	80.2	105.5	337.3	70.1	897.8
1962	1,195.6	162.5	22.6	172.0	228.1	228.1	105.3	91.0	80.4	105.6	310.7	61.5	823.4
1963	1,057.5	163.8	30.0	134.0	134.9	230.4	98.4	82.5	79.2	104.4	254.5	74.1	728.9
1964	1,198.0	185.2	36.7	164.7	114.3	273.0	90.0	113.4	90.3	130.4	285.1	90.9	822.0
1965	1,316.4	185.9	35.8	208.4	112.6	289.2	106.9	129.9	98.0	149.7	313.3	93.7	909.4
1966	1,346.7	178.2	57.3	227.8	115.8	290.6	119.3	123.6	85.7	148.4	291.9	89.7	965.1
1967	1,305.8	206.2	83.4	190.9	115.8	282.6	118.4	100.0	82.8	125.7	249.5	94.2	962.1
1968	1,397.9 (1,357.9)*	215.3	93.5	190.2	110.1	305.8	108.5	135.6	85.5	153.4	267.1	102.0	1,028.8 (988.8)*
1969	1,487.5 (1,527.5)*	208.9	75.3	220.5	129.7	309.1	131.4	145.7	91.8	175.1	302.0	109.2	1,076.3 (1,116.3)*
1970	1,593.8	208.2	63.2	280.4	204.7	329.8	139.5	118.6	101.9	147.5	293.7	99.6	1,200.5
1971	1,477.9	212.7	88.8	243.0	233.5	285.0	88.8	97.5	75.4	153.2	261.7	95.8	1,120.4
1966 1st quarter	339.8	45.2	12.0	60.3	28.7	71.4	32.2	30.2	20.5	39.3	73.0	22.9	243.9
2nd quarter	332.1	44.0	13.3	54.4	27.6	73.1	29.7	33.3	20.6	36.1	70.8	23.6	237.7
3rd quarter	340.4	43.7	16.5	57.5	29.1	73.7	28.7	30.7	21.4	39.1	73.5	22.3	244.6
4th quarter	334.4	45.3	15.5	55.6	30.4	72.4	28.7	29.4	23.2	33.9	74.6	20.9	238.9
1967 1st quarter	325.7	51.1	16.5	47.4	29.6	70.9	29.8	26.9	20.7	32.8	69.2	21.1	235.4
2nd quarter	344.3	52.4	21.8	54.8	31.4	74.8	31.3	25.2	21.8	30.8	65.8	24.3	254.2
3rd quarter	319.7	50.7	22.5	43.0	29.9	69.1	28.5	23.6	21.2	31.2	57.5	24.6	237.6
4th quarter	316.1	52.0	22.6	45.7	24.9	67.8	28.8	24.3	19.1	30.9	57.0	24.2	234.9

TABLE 2.
continued

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1968 1st quarter	331.4	48.5	20.6	43.7	32.6	72.2	27.6	30.4	21.5	34.3	60.8	25.6	245.0
2nd quarter	330.7	52.1	22.8	46.3	26.5	72.1	26.0	28.1	19.3	37.5	64.6	24.0	242.1
3rd quarter	346.2 (340.2)*	56.7	21.6	45.7	25.0	76.9	30.1	32.9	20.1	37.2	69.7	25.3	251.2 (245.2)*
4th quarter	389.6 (355.6)*	58.0	28.5	54.5	26.0	84.6	24.8	44.2	24.6	44.4	72.0	27.1	290.5 (256.5)*
1969 1st quarter	342.4 (369.4)*	51.8	21.1	49.4	26.0	74.2	26.2	37.0	17.8	38.9	74.8	25.9	241.7 (268.7)*
2nd quarter	373.1 (384.1)*	53.8	18.7	54.9	30.0	75.3	32.2	38.6	24.0	45.6	75.2	29.4	268.5 (279.5)*
3rd quarter	384.0 (386.0)*	52.5	18.6	59.6	33.4	79.9	34.1	35.9	25.2	44.8	76.7	27.3	280.0 (282.0)*
4th quarter	388.0	50.8	16.9	56.6	40.3	79.7	38.9	34.2	24.8	45.8	75.3	26.6	286.1
1970 1st quarter	382.0	50.6	14.5	67.2	42.8	80.0	33.3	31.2	26.2	36.2	73.6	25.4	283.0
2nd quarter	397.0	52.7	15.4	68.6	43.7	84.0	36.3	31.8	26.1	38.4	74.8	25.0	297.2
3rd quarter	398.6	49.5	19.4	71.8	45.4	83.8	35.9	30.7	24.7	37.4	72.2	24.2	302.2
4th quarter	416.2	55.4	13.9	72.8	72.8	82.0	34.0	24.9	24.9	35.5	73.1	25.0	318.1
1971 1st quarter	382.6	52.0	19.8	64.1	61.0	78.8	24.0	27.5	19.5	35.9	68.2	24.1	290.3
2nd quarter	362.5	50.6	19.6	56.3	52.8	73.3	23.4	27.0	20.1	39.4	64.1	22.7	275.7
3rd quarter	375.0	55.8	26.1	63.4	55.6	70.3	22.2	22.0	18.1	41.5	66.6	24.1	284.3
4th quarter	357.8†	54.3	23.3	59.2	64.1	62.6†	19.2†	21.0	17.7	36.4†	62.8	24.9	270.1†
1972 1st quarter	367.2†	54.8	25.9	55.8	70.1	64.3†	22.7†	17.5	16.2	39.9†	64.8	28.1	274.3†
2nd quarter	332.1	56.9	21.1	47.4	45.0	65.4	19.5	20.6	17.6	38.6	56.2	28.6	247.3

TABLE 3. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING SHIPPING) AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group: Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	756	98	172	486	316	202	238
1961	848	104	193	552	362	216	271
1962	852	102	184	566	384	202	266
1963	928	112	201	615	394	233	301
1964	1,086	131	226	729	443	281	363
1965	1,105	130	211	764	444	283	378
1966	1,073	117	191	765	430	282	361
1967	1,117	134	184	800	454	280	384
1968	1,243 (1,238)*	131	232	880 (875)*	477	300	466 (461)*
1969	1,321 (1,326)*	127	243	952 (957)*	504	321	496 (501)*
1970	1,400	139	246	1,015	502	338	560
1971	1,363	136	255	972	521	310	532
1966 1st quarter	269	29	49	190	108	70	90
2nd quarter	268	31	47	191	105	72	91
3rd quarter	267	29	47	191	107	71	90
4th quarter	269	28	48	193	109	70	90
1967 1st quarter	276	31	46	199	111	69	96
2nd quarter	283	34	45	204	114	72	97
3rd quarter	284	35	46	204	112	72	100
4th quarter	275	34	48	193	117	67	91
1968 1st quarter	311	35	56	219	118	77	117
2nd quarter	306	31	58	218	121	70	115
3rd quarter	306	31	59	216	118	76	112
4th quarter	320 (315)*	34	59	227 (222)*	121	77	122 (117)*
1969 1st quarter	322 (327)*	32	60	231 (236)*	123	81	118 (123)*
2nd quarter	327	31	60	236	127	80	120
3rd quarter	338	32	60	247	130	79	130
4th quarter	334	32	64	238	126	82	127
1970 1st quarter	341	35	63	244	121	84	137
2nd quarter	353	36	61	256	125	86	143
3rd quarter	349	36	62	252	123	85	141
4th quarter	356	33	61	263	134	84	139
1971 1st quarter	338	33	63	242	129	77	132
2nd quarter	335	33	66	236	126	79	130
3rd quarter	346	34	64	248	132	79	135
4th quarter	344	36	62	245	133	75	136
1972 1st quarter	347	31	68	248	131	78	138
2nd quarter	357	31	72	254	131	80	146

(*continued on next page*)

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CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
continued

TABLE 4. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960	1,901	1,024	716	162
1961	2,193	1,243	817	132
1962	2,119	1,169	844	107
1963	2,069	1,058	928	84
1964	2,451	1,223	1,105	123
1965	2,663	1,410	1,154	100
1966	2,748	1,500	1,150	99
1967	2,814	1,460	1,214	140
1968	3,267	1,625	1,395	247
1969	3,554	1,797	1,539	217
1970	4,176	2,088	1,724	364
1971	4,328	2,123	1,821	384
1966 1st quarter	662	356	286	21
2nd quarter	664	357	285	22
3rd quarter	678	377	276	26
4th quarter	744	410	304	30
1967 1st quarter	678	352	297	29
2nd quarter	719	370	305	44
3rd quarter	675	354	296	25
4th quarter	742	385	316	42
1968 1st quarter	739	358	341	41
2nd quarter	753	369	341	43
3rd quarter	794	402	333	59
4th quarter	981	496	381	104
1969 1st quarter	785	382	366	38
2nd quarter	859	431	376	53
3rd quarter	905	466	382	57
4th quarter	1,005	519	416	70
1970 1st quarter	927	454	402	71
2nd quarter	1,021	498	428	95
3rd quarter	1,029	533	419	77
4th quarter	1,199	603	474	122
1971 1st quarter	998	502	431	65
2nd quarter	1,053	503	442	108
3rd quarter	1,094	550	450	94
4th quarter	1,183†	567†	498	119
1972 1st quarter	1,082†	515†	477	91
2nd quarter	1,129	489	503	137

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4.

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821
Other Industries Order XX (Construction): XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701—Railways, 706—Port and Inland Water Transport, 707—Air Transport and 708—Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance Banking Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872—Educational Services and 874—Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2 are shown to the nearest £M but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

Registrations of British and foreign films

he fo llowing are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, September 29, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Wind in the Wires	BR/E 36405/1/10/77	22	September 26	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd	Ronald H. Riley & Associates Ltd.
I Want to be Happy	BR/E 36407/1/10/77	20	September 26	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Wallace Productions Ltd.
Dr. Phibes Rises Again	BR/E 36408/1/10/77	89	September 26	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	American International Productions (England) Ltd.
The Boy Who Turned Yellow	BR/E 36409/1/10/77	54	September 26	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Roger Cherrill Ltd. (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.)
Tales from the Crypt	BR/E 36410/1/10/77	92	September 26	Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.	Amicus Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2260	BR/E 36219/1/10/77	8	September 29	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2260A	BR/E 36220/1/10/77	8	September 29	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Johnny Got His Gun	F 36398	111	September 25	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Presentaciones Musicales S.A., Nassau
Mighty Mouse Playhouse	F 36399	32	September 25	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Terrytoons Inc.
The Heist	F 36400	120	September 25	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Frankovich Productions Inc.
Unsatisfied Virgins	F 36401	72	September 25	D.U.K. Films Ltd.	Roxy Films, Munich
Seven Times a Day	F 36402	77	September 25	D.U.K. Films Ltd.	Cinepix, Montreal
Groupies	F 36403	88	September 25	Monarch Film Corporation Ltd.	Marron Productions Inc.
Ten Days' Wonder	F 36404	108	September 26	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Les Films la Boetie, Paris
The Mini-Skirt Mob	F 36406	81	September 26	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	American International Pictures Inc.
Duel	F 36411	90	September 27	Paramount Pictures (UK) Ltd.	George Eckstan
Where Does it Hurt?	F 36412	88	September 27	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Joseph Shaftel Productions Ltd.
Troubleshooters	F 36413	101	September 27	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Sneg, Paris and Loyola Cinematografica, Rome
Deliverance	F 36414	108	September 28	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Inc.

Amendments to the Register:

The title of the film 'The Hippie Girls' (F.36097) registered on April 20, 1972, has been amended to provide alternative titles as follows: (a) 'The Importance of Being Sexy' (b) 'The Hippie Girls'.

The film 'A Strange Love Affair' (F.35747) which was registered on October 19, 1971 and which has been amended twice to: 'Two Girls in My Bed' and 'Never Twice With Any Woman', has now been amended to provide alternative titles as follows: (a) 'A Strange Love Affair' (b) 'Never Twice With Any Woman'.

STOCKS

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the second quarter of 1972

Manufacturing industry

REVISED figures indicate that manufacturers' stocks fell during the second quarter by £136 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, a larger fall than provisionally estimated (see *Trade and Industry*, September 7, 1972). Manufacturers' stocks are now estimated to have fallen by £246 million during the first half of 1972.

More than half of the overall fall in stocks in the second quarter was accounted for by a fall in stocks of finished goods. A substantial decrease in materials and fuel stocks, however, was also recorded. Revised figures for work in progress show a small fall.

Of the six industry groups analysed, stocks fell in the chemicals, coal and petroleum products group, the engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods group, and the textiles, leather and clothing group. The biggest fall of £104 million at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, was shown in the engineering industries group in which stocks had been falling since the second quarter of 1971. There was a small rise in stocks in each of the three remaining industry groups.

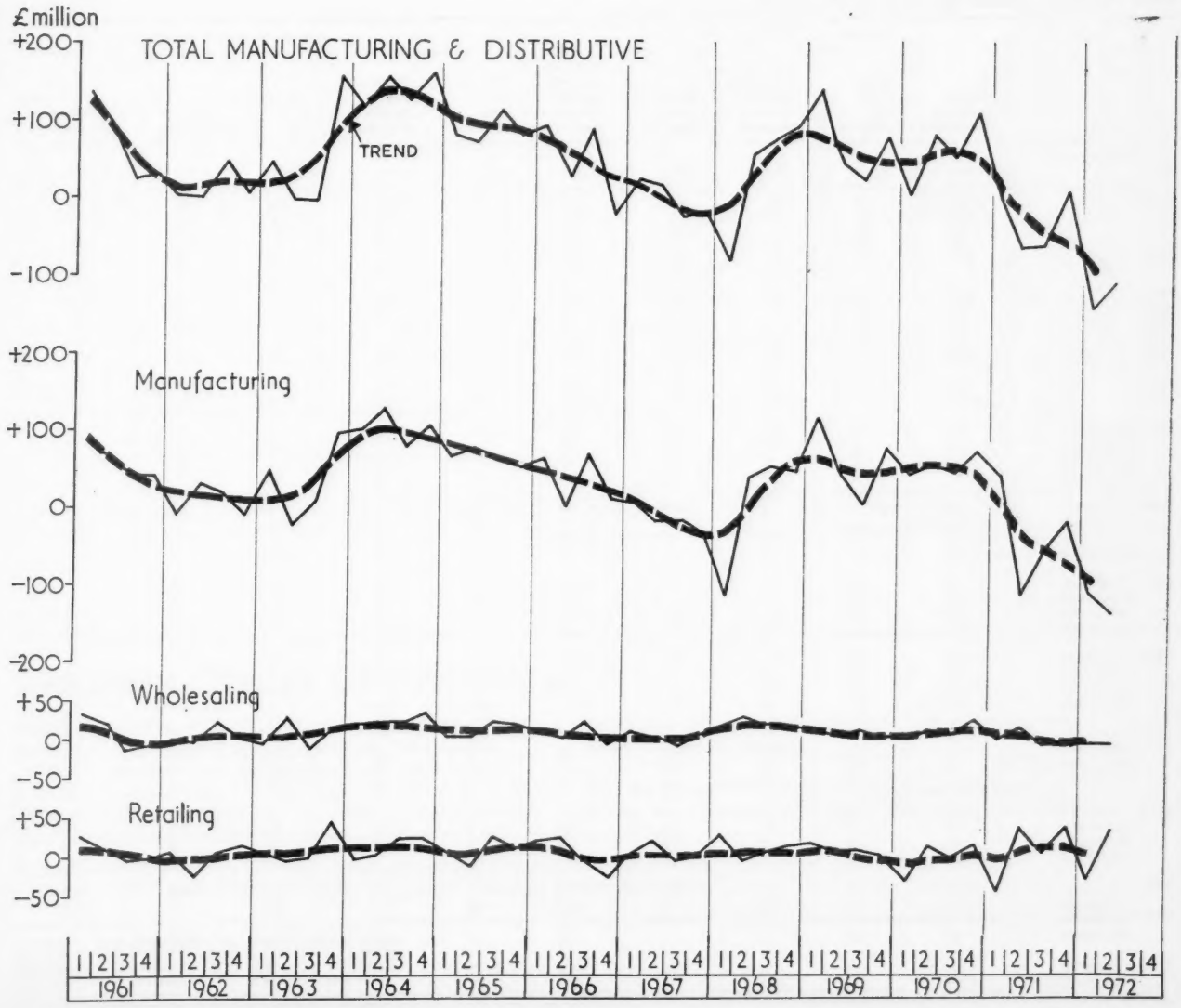
The stocks/output series has been revised from the first quarter of 1971 to take account of revisions to the index of production. The revised figures confirm that the stocks/output ratio fell substantially during the second quarter. A new low level of 85.4 (in index form, end 1962 = 100) was reached in the second quarter.

Distributive industries

Revised estimates indicate that wholesalers' stocks fell by £6 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 1972. This decline was due to reductions in stocks held by general wholesale distributors and dealers in industrial materials and machinery, partly offset by an increase in stocks held by dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc. Retailers' stocks increased by £31 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter.

(*continued on next page*)

VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE IN STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS

continued

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1971	9,945	7,356	1,261	1,329
1960	637	543	55	39
1961	296	234	32	30
1962	55	29	22	3
1963	191	122	25	43
1964	550	411	93	46
1965	341	263	47	31
1966	185	143	25	17
1967	–2	–37	13	22
1968	138	23	75	41
1969	285	232	26	27
1970	242	214	42	–13
1971	–122	–153		36
1965 1st quarter	80	66	5	9
2nd quarter	71	78	4	–12
3rd quarter	111	67	21	23
4th quarter	79	51	18	11
1966 1st quarter	92	62	9	21
2nd quarter	28	2	1	25
3rd quarter	86	69	21	–4
4th quarter	–21	10	–6	–24
1967 1st quarter	23	8	10	6
2nd quarter	16	–8	4	20
3rd quarter	–22	–8	–10	–4
4th quarter	–19	–30	9	1
1968 1st quarter	–68	–111	16	27
2nd quarter	57	39	26	–7
3rd quarter	75	51	14	9
4th quarter	74	44	19	12
1969 1st quarter	139	114	12	14
2nd quarter	48	41	2	5
3rd quarter	22	4	10	8
4th quarter	76	74	2	—
1970 1st quarter	2	42	1	–41
2nd quarter	80	55	11	14
3rd quarter	51	44	7	—
4th quarter	109	72	23	15
1971 1st quarter	–3	41	–1	–44
2nd quarter	–65	–114	11	38
3rd quarter	–62	–59	–9	6
4th quarter	9	–21	–6	36
1972 1st quarter	–145	–110	–6	–29
2nd quarter r	–111	–136	–6	31

TABLE 2. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

		Analysis by industry group						Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1971	7,356	1,001	788	534	3,585	721	726	2,461	2,660	2,235
1960	543	39	46	83	285	30	60	226	146	171
1961	234	11	23	13	151	7	29	43	103	89
1962	29	29	–1	–18	42	–19	–3	–60	43	47
1963	122	46	–14	2	75	2	11	1	100	21
1964	411	1	47	31	239	61	32	147	178	86
1965	263	2	26	26	169	–2	41	56	98	109
1966	143	–11	31	–16	84	26	30	–22	33	133
1967	–37	18	6	–27	11	–32	–12	–39	34	–33
1968	23	—	57	30	–91	2	25	6	—	17
1969	232	3	58	–23	118	47	30	39	22	172
1970	214	14	46	32	150	–23	–5	98	36	80
1971	–153	32	28	—	–149	–38	–26	–100	–88	36
1965 1st quarter	66	–13	–2	10	52	10	10	1	48	17
2nd quarter	78	2	21	—	49	–4	12	29	7	42
3rd quarter	67	16	4	7	34	–7	14	13	32	22
4th quarter	51	–2	4	10	34	–1	6	12	11	28
1966 1st quarter	62	4	11	–4	33	6	13	4	16	43
2nd quarter	2	—	7	–18	3	6	5	–22	13	11
3rd quarter	69	–15	6	18	40	10	10	23	—	46
4th quarter	10	—	6	–11	9	4	2	–28	4	34
1967 1st quarter	8	–3	4	–3	10	–6	6	–9	15	3
2nd quarter	–8	3	–16	–7	24	–6	–5	–21	4	9
3rd quarter	–8	17	24	–9	–27	–3	–9	–1	3	–10
4th quarter	–30	1	–6	–8	4	–17	–3	–7	12	–34
1968 1st quarter	–111	3	–13	2	–87	–10	–7	–12	–18	–81
2nd quarter	39	–1	32	9	–20	7	11	1	5	33
3rd quarter	51	–12	19	11	27	–2	9	–1	19	33
4th quarter	44	10	19	8	–11	6	12	17	–6	32
1969 1st quarter	114	2	15	1	67	21	10	19	35	60
2nd quarter	41	–3	15	–5	23	3	8	21	–12	32
3rd quarter	4	15	–8	–15	–8	12	8	–20	4	20
4th quarter	74	–10	37	–4	37	11	4	19	–5	61
1970 1st quarter	42	6	15	1	15	1	4	11	–10	41
2nd quarter	55	8	11	4	48	–9	–6	41	28	–13
3rd quarter	44	–9	6	13	42	–5	–3	19	8	17
4th quarter	72	10	13	14	45	–10	1	28	9	35
1971 1st quarter	41	13	7	21	4	–4	1	–14	–8	63
2nd quarter	–114	–1	13	–15	–63	–35	–12	–36	–50	–28
3rd quarter	–59	–13	2	–7	–27	–1	–13	–39	–3	–17
4th quarter	–21	34	7	1	–63	3	–2	–11	–28	18
1972 1st quarter	–110	–4	2	–31	–26	–35	–16	–46	–17	–47
2nd quarter r	–136	3	–28	9	–104	–20	5	–56	–6	–75

TABLE 3. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY WHOLESALERS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1971	1,261	771	120	371
1960	55	32	4	19
1961	32	21	—	11
1962	22	4	4	15
1963	25	9	5	11
1964	93	49	13	30
1965	47	22	5	21
1966	25	18	—	7
1967	13	7	—	5
1968	75	48	3	24
1969	26	10	–1	17
1970	42	13	–2	31
1971	–4	–1	4	–8
1965 1st quarter	5	–2	–1	7
2nd quarter	4	2	—	2
3rd quarter	21	13	2	6
4th quarter	18	8	4	6
1966 1st quarter	9	8	2	–1
2nd quarter	1	1	2	–2
3rd quarter	21	18	–3	7
4th quarter	–6	–8	–1	3
1967 1st quarter	10	—	—	10
2nd quarter	4	9	–4	–2
3rd quarter	–10	–10	2	–2
4th quarter	9	9	1	–1
1968 1st quarter	16	19	1	–4
2nd quarter	26	13	5	8
3rd quarter	14	11	–1	4
4th quarter	19	4	–1	16
1969 1st quarter	12	3	–1	9
2nd quarter	2	–7	—	9
3rd quarter	10	7	2	1
4th quarter	2	6	–2	–2
1970 1st quarter	1	–8	2	8
2nd quarter	11	8	–3	5
3rd quarter	7	–1	–2	10
4th quarter	23	14	1	8
1971 1st quarter	–1	–14	4	10
2nd quarter	11	9	5	–2
3rd quarter	–9	3	—	–12
4th quarter	–6	1	–4	–4
1972 1st quarter	–6	–7	–6	7
2nd quarter r	–6	–3	3	–6

TABLE 4. INCREASE IN THE BOOK VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1971	13,957	10,348	1,771	1,838
1960	690	586	60	44
1961	416	315	40	61
1962	143	81	30	31
1963	348	253	44	50
1964	811	590	136	85
1965	612	490	73	50
1966	468	363	51	55
1967	150	70	47	33
1968	715	462	138	115
1969	1,027	822	104	102
1970	1,164	902	162	100
1971	600	331	102	167
1965 1st quarter	190	124	—	65
2nd quarter	158	153	15	–10
3rd quarter	170	109	63	–1
4th quarter	94	104	–5	–5
1966 1st quarter	253	162	7	84
2nd quarter	179	138	12	29
3rd quarter	99	68	52	–21
4th quarter	–63	–5	–20	–37
1967 1st quarter	39	–14	–15	68
2nd quarter	29	18	1	11
3rd quarter	10	18	30	–38
4th quarter	73	49	32	–8
1968 1st quarter	138	17	23	98
2nd quarter	211	169	30	12
3rd quarter	176	141	57	–22
4th quarter	190	135	28	27
1969 1st quarter	349	234	16	99
2nd quarter	236	216	18	2
3rd quarter	182	138	65	–21
4th quarter	260	234	4	22
1970 1st quarter	300	252	16	32
2nd quarter	302	256	26	21
3rd quarter	208	144	78	–14
4th quarter	355	250	43	61
1971 1st quarter	236	176	15	46
2nd quarter	264	145	46	73
3rd quarter	19	–7	56	–30
4th quarter	81	18	–15	78
1972 1st quarter	2	–38	–19	59
2nd quarter r	82	28	18	36

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII:
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

(*continued on next page*)

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MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS
continued

TABLE 5. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS TO MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Index numbers—4th quarter 1962 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1963 prices	Production (with 1963 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1961 Q 1	97	100	96.9
2	98	100	97.8
3	99	100	98.8
4	100	99	100.7
1962 Q 1	99	99	100.3
2	100	101	99.1
3	100	102	98.6
4	100	100	100.0
1963 Q 1	101	99	102.1
2	100	104	96.9
3	101	107	94.2
4	102	109	93.7
1964 Q 1	104	111	93.1
2	106	113	93.6
3	107	113	94.4
4	109	116	93.5
1965 Q 1	110	116	94.5
2	111	117	94.6
3	112	117	95.9
4	113	119	95.0
1966 Q 1	114	120	94.9
2	114	120	95.1
3	115	120	96.0
4	115	117	98.7
1967 Q 1	115	118	98.1
2	115	119	97.1
3	115	119	97.0
4	115	122	94.2
1968 Q 1	113	124	91.1
2	114	125	90.6
3	114	128	89.4
4	115	130	88.7
1969 Q 1	117	129	90.3
2	118	131	89.5
3	118	132	89.3
4	119	132	90.1
1970 Q 1	120	132	90.5
2	120	132	91.4
3	121	133	91.1
4	122	134	91.0
1971 Q 1	123	132	93.0
2	121	133	91.3
3	120	133	90.5
4	120	132	90.9
1972 Q 1	118	131	90.4
2r	116	136	85.4

Notes:
(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1963 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1962 for the purpose of this table. Estimates for 1961 are based on the previous 1958 based index.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

BANKRUPTCY ACTS

Orders and Deeds of Arrangement

THE number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders in Bankruptcy (deceased debtors' estates), made in the High Court and in the several County Courts having bankruptcy jurisdiction in England and Wales, made in the quarter ended June 30, 1972, and also the total number of Deeds of Arrangement registered during the same period, together with the corresponding figures for the previous four quarters are as follows:

	1972		1971		
Receiving Orders and Administration Orders	2nd qtr.	1st qtr.	4th qtr.	3rd qtr.	2nd qtr.
High Court	426	356	431	298	386
County Courts	746	838	770	794	819
Total	1,172	1,194	1,201	1,092	1,205
Deeds of Arrangement Total number registered	25	25	31	45	48

Information regarding the quarter ended June 30, 1972, was published in greater detail, with an analysis of the bankruptcies in the respective Courts, in the *London Gazette* dated October 3, 1972.

Insurance Business Statistics

STATISTICAL and other information based on insurers' annual returns to the Department of Trade and Industry for the accounting year ended between September 1, 1968 and August 31, 1969, has just been published in *Insurance Business Statistics*. Copies of the publication (£15, by post £15.20) can be obtained from booksellers and from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1 (retail counter service only) or PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH, or at any of the following addresses (retail counter service or mail order):

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Retail sales in August

THE seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in August is 111.9 (1966 = 100), much in line with the high figure for July and well above the average for the second quarter. The statistics have now been rebased on the final results of the census of distribution for 1966—see the note below—and in consequence the index numbers previously published for July and earlier periods have been revised.

The August figure provides further evidence of the strong growth in retail trade since the Budget. In the three months June to August the volume of sales was 3½ per cent more than in the preceding three months and 7 per cent more than a year earlier.

The increase in sales has been led by durable goods shops, whose sales in June to August were 9 per cent more than their already high level in the preceding three months. Sales by clothing and footwear shops increased by 3 per cent between the two periods, and sales by other non-food shops (which include department stores and mail-order businesses) by 4 per cent. Sales by food shops were up by 1½ per cent.

The rebased series

The index numbers of retail sales have now been fully rebased on the final results of the census of distribution for 1966. The rebasing process involves the recalculation of all the monthly estimates from 1966 onwards. As a consequence the tables shown with this article show a longer than usual run of back figures.

The rebasing process is described in more detail in the following article. In essence it consists of using the detailed analysis of the structure of retailing provided by the 1966 census as a base and framework for building up the monthly estimates of retail sales. Until this month the index numbers have been calculated with 1966 = 100 but have only incorporated some of the preliminary, broad results of the 1966 census. The rebasing process now completed uses the final census results to derive appropriate weights for the various elements of the index and, in particular, to reclassify individual contributors to the monthly inquiry on the basis of their census returns.

New seasonal adjustments have been calculated for the rebased series. These take account of a further 18 months' experience compared with those used hitherto. As regards movements within recent years, the main effect of rebasing combined with the new adjustments has been to lower the seasonally adjusted estimates of trade in the fourth quarter (in relation to the annual average) and raise them in the first quarter, with the result that sales by all retailers in the first quarter of this year no longer show the slight dip suggested by the former series. But both series show the growth in sales since the first quarter to have been very strong.

On an annual basis some differences between the two series have built up gradually since 1966. The rebased index of the value of total sales in 1971 is about ½ per cent higher than the previously published index but, because of the reweighting of the price

RETAIL SALES
1966 = 100

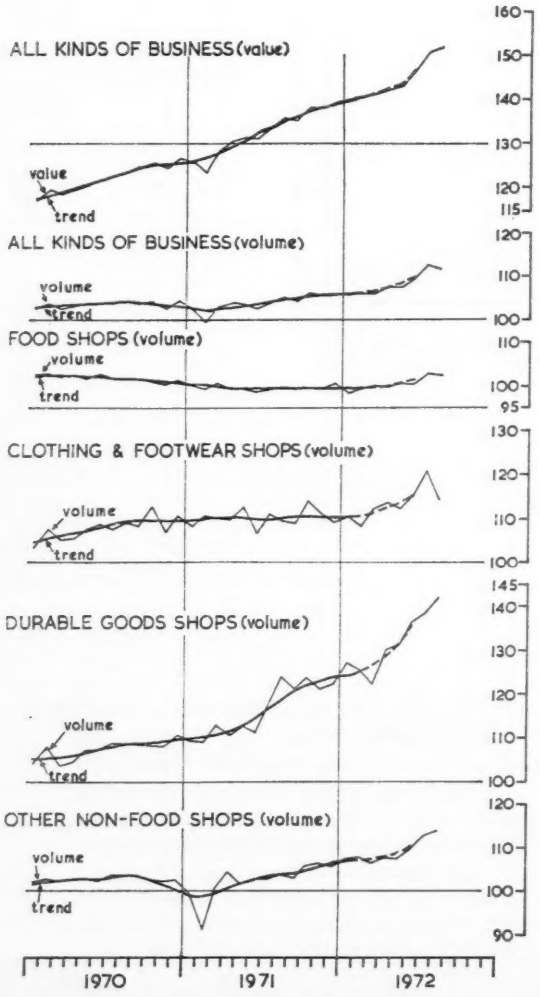

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1966 prices) 1966 = 100

(Sales in 1966 £ million)	All kinds of business (11,549)	Food shops (5,016)	Non-food shops Total (6,533)	Clothing and footwear shops (1,771)	Durable goods shops (1,229)	Other non-food shops (†) (3,534)
1967	101.1	100.8	101.3	100	103	101
1968	103.1	101.4	104.4	104	109	103
1969	102.4	102.1	102.7	104	104	101
1970	103.6	101.8	104.9	108	107	103
1971	103.8	99.7	107.0	110	116	102
1968 1st quarter	104.8	100.3	108.2	105	119	106
2nd quarter	101.7	100.8	102.3	102	103	102
3rd quarter	102.7	101.6	103.6	104	106	103
4th quarter	103.2	102.8	103.5	104	106	102
1969 1st quarter	102.1	102.5	101.7	103	103	101
2nd quarter	103.1	102.4	103.6	105	105	102
3rd quarter	102.4	102.0	102.7	105	104	101
4th quarter	102.1	101.5	102.5	104	105	101
1970 1st quarter	103.1	102.4	103.6	105	105	102
2nd quarter	103.6	102.3	104.5	108	106	102
3rd quarter	104.0	101.6	105.8	108	109	104
4th quarter	103.6	100.9	105.7	110	109	102
1971 1st quarter	101.8	100.0	103.1	110	111	97
2nd quarter	103.2	99.3	106.3	110	111	103
3rd quarter	104.4	99.5	108.2	110	121	103
4th quarter	105.9	100.0	110.4	111	122	106
1972 1st quarter	106.1	99.4	111.3	110	125	107
2nd quarter	108.4	100.4	114.5	114	133	108
1971 July	104.0	99.2	107.7	111	118	103
August	105.0	99.8	109.0	109	124	104
September*	104.3	99.4	108.0	109	121	103
October	106.2	99.7	111.2	114	124	105
November	105.5	99.2	110.3	111	121	106
December*	105.9	100.7	109.9	109	122	106
1972 January	106.1	98.6	111.8	110	127	107
February	106.1	99.3	111.3	108	126	108
March*	106.2	100.0	110.9	112	122	106
April	107.7	99.9	113.6	114	130	108
May	107.8	100.8	113.2	112	132	107
June*	109.4	100.5	116.2	115	137	110
July	112.4	102.9	119.7	121	139	112
August	111.9	102.4	119.2	114	142	114
1972 March-May	107.2	100.2	112.4	113	128	107
June-August	111.1	101.8	118.2	117	139	112
Percentage increase	*3.6*	*1.6*	*5.2*	*3*	*9*	*4*

deflators used to derive the constant price series, the volume of retail sales by all kinds of business is about 1 per cent below the previous estimate. The most marked difference amongst the volume series is in the index for sales by food shops, which is now put some 2 per cent less than the previous estimate for 1971. At the more detailed level there are some larger changes in the index numbers for the value of sales by particular kinds of business and forms of organisation which are published monthly in the Business Monitor series.* These stem largely from the use of the more up-to-date framework for the calculations, from reclassifications of contributors from one kind of business to another or from one size group to another, and from the incorporation of some late or revised returns from contributors.

* The Business Monitors are published in the Service and Distributive series. The references and titles are: SD1 Food shops, SD2 Clothing and footwear shops, SD3 Durable goods shops and SD4 Miscellaneous non-food shops. The issues of these Monitors for August 1972 contain the rebased index numbers for January 1966 onwards. Business Monitors are available on annual subscription of £2 a title from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

TABLE 2. VALUE OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

(Sales in 1966 £ million)	All kinds of business (11,549)	Food shops (5,016)	Non-food shops			
			Total (6,533)	Clothing and footwear shops (1,771)	Durable goods shops (1,229)	Other non-food shops (†) (3,534)
1967	102.8	102.6	103.0	102	104	103
1968	109.1	107.5	110.3	108	114	110
1969	114.2	114.6	113.9	113	114	114
1970	122.2	121.0	123.2	123	125	123
1971	132.7	130.7	134.2	134	143	131
1968 1st quarter	108.7	105.0	111.5	108	122	110
2nd quarter	107.0	106.0	107.8	106	108	109
3rd quarter	109.4	108.1	110.4	108	112	111
4th quarter	111.1	110.8	111.3	109	113	112
1969 1st quarter	112.0	112.9	111.3	110	112	112
2nd quarter	114.1	114.1	114.1	113	114	115
3rd quarter	114.8	115.1	114.5	114	114	115
4th quarter	115.8	116.1	115.6	114	116	116
1970 1st quarter	118.5	118.4	118.6	117	119	119
2nd quarter	120.8	120.0	121.5	121	122	121
3rd quarter	123.7	121.8	125.2	124	128	125
4th quarter	125.8	123.6	127.4	128	130	126
1971 1st quarter	125.9	125.3	126.3	130	134	122
2nd quarter	131.2	129.2	132.7	132	137	131
3rd quarter	135.1	132.7	137.0	135	150	134
4th quarter	138.7	135.7	141.0	137	152	138
1972 1st quarter	140.6	136.9	143.5	140	156	141
2nd quarter	144.0	138.3	148.4	146	165	144
1971 July	133.9	131.4	135.8	136	145	133
August	136.0	133.4	138.0	134	154	134
September*	135.4	133.2	137.0	134	151	134
October	138.1	134.1	141.1	141	153	137
November	138.3	134.9	140.9	138	151	139
December*	139.5	137.6	141.0	137	153	139
1972 January	140.0	135.4	143.5	139	158	141
February	140.6	136.9	143.5	137	157	142
March*	141.2	138.1	143.5	142	153	141
April	142.1	136.4	146.4	145	161	142
May	143.2	138.8	146.5	144	163	142
June*	146.2	139.3	151.5	149	170	146
July	150.4	142.9	156.2	157	175	149
August	151.8	145.8	156.4	150	178	152
1972 March-May	142.1	137.8	145.3	144	159	141
June-August	149.2	142.4	154.5	151	174	149
Percentage increase	*5.0*	*3.3*	*6.3*	*5*	*10*	*5*

The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit. The best indication of the recent trend is normally obtained by comparing the average index for the latest three months with the average for the immediately preceding three months, but month to month fluctuations may sometimes make it preferable to average two or four months.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The August 1972 sales period was the four weeks from July 30, 1972 to August 26, 1972. The corresponding period in 1971 was from August 1, 1971 to August 28, 1971.

(†) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

RETAIL TRADES

The rebased retail sales series

THE monthly index numbers of retail sales provide a measure of short period changes in retail turnover and keep up to date the estimates of this turnover obtained in the censuses of distribution which are taken from time to time. The index numbers serve two main purposes. In their more aggregated form they provide an important early indicator of movements in consumers' expenditure. The finer detail of the index numbers (which is published regularly in the Business Monitor series) also provides traders with an up-to-date yardstick against which to assess their own performance.

The base and framework for the retail sales index in its present form are derived from the results of the censuses of distribution. Consequently, it is necessary to rebase the index when the results from another census become available. Until the publication of the August figures, the retail sales index has, for some years, been mainly based upon the detailed results of the 1961 census, although since April 1968 the index numbers have been calculated with 1966 = 100 and have taken some account of the preliminary broad results of the census for 1966. The index has now been fully rebased on the detailed final results of that census.* This article describes the rebasing process.

Calculation of the monthly index numbers

The monthly index numbers of retail sales are obtained by projecting estimates of monthly retail turnover in the base period—now 1966—by the estimated changes in turnover from one period to another. These estimates are obtained by aggregating monthly figures of total turnover provided voluntarily to the Department of Trade and Industry by a selection of retailers and comparing them with the turnover of the same selection of retailers in the corresponding month a year earlier. These estimates are made separately for 26 different kinds of retail business—eg grocers, butchers, footwear shops, etc.—and, within most kinds of business, separately for three different forms of retail organisation—independent retailers (those with fewer than 10 shops), multiple retailers (those with 10 or more shops), and retail co-operative societies. For independent retailers and multiple retailers, within each kind of business, the calculations are also made separately for different sizes of trader as measured by their total turnover in the base period.

There are some exceptions to this general framework of the calculations. First, the monthly sales of retail co-operative societies are reported on a departmental basis, and the departmental figures are allocated to the most closely corresponding kind of retail business. In constructing the estimates for co-operative societies separate estimates are made for a number of geographical regions and not for turnover size groups.

Department stores other than those operated by co-operative societies are classified as whole units to the single kind of business 'department stores'. There is no distinction made between multiple and independent department stores and estimates are again built up on a regional rather than size group basis.

Choice of turnover size groups

The essential reason for the structure of the calculations, in which estimates are in general made separately for different sizes of shop within a cross-classification by form of organisation and kind of business, is to ensure that each kind and size of business is represented with appropriate weight in the final index. By introducing these weights in the calculation of the index, rather than by arranging the panel of retailers itself to reflect all the characteristics of the total population of retailers in Great Britain, it is possible to reduce the size of panel necessary to achieve a given reliability in the index and to limit quite substantially the number of small traders who need to be asked to make returns.

The first step in rebasing the index on 1966 was to examine the

(*continued on next page*)

* A summary of the results of the census of distribution for 1966 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 18, 1970. More detailed results were published in volumes 1 and 2 of the *Report on the Census of Distribution and other Services, 1966* (published by HMSO).

size groups previously used and to bring them up to date by changing the boundaries between groups and, where necessary, the number of groups to reflect more satisfactorily the structure of trade revealed by the 1966 census.

Reclassification of contributors

The next stage in the rebasing procedure was to check the classification by size and, where possible, by kind of business and form of organisation of all contributors, other than co-operative societies and electricity and gas showrooms. The complete panel of contributors had been classified, when the index was rebased on 1961, to appropriate categories on the basis of their returns to the 1961 census. So far as possible, the similar reclassification needed for the 1966 rebasing was carried out on the basis of returns to the 1966 census. However, unlike the 1961 census, the 1966 census was in part a sample inquiry. Because of this the classification by kind of business was not checked for contributors who in 1961 were independent traders with a turnover of less than £50,000 (or less than £20,000 for off-licences and bookseller/stationers). The new size classifications of these contributors were based on their returns to the monthly retail sales inquiry for 1966.

It was possible however to check the classification of retailers representing most of the inquiry sample in terms of sales. The number reclassified to different kinds of business because of changes in the nature or emphasis of their trade was relatively small. In addition, however, there were two changes of definition between the 1961 and 1966 censuses of distribution, which have also been adopted for the monthly retail sales inquiry. In the more important of these, soft furnishing and household textiles shops, which had been classified as furniture shops in the 1961 census, were all reclassified to the kind of business 'women's, girls' and infants' wear, drapery and general clothing shops'. The other change, relatively minor in terms of sales, was the amalgamation of 'other food shops', which existed as a separate kind of business in the 1961 census, with 'grocers'.

Estimates of trade in 1966

In order to combine with appropriate weights the separate estimates made for each kind of business/form of organisation/size group, it was necessary first to derive estimates for the total sales in 1966 by each of these groups. In the main these were taken from the estimates produced for the 1966 census.* However, there are some differences of treatment between the census and the retail sales inquiry. First, as mentioned above, in the monthly sales inquiry the retail co-operative societies report on a departmental basis. Secondly, chemists' receipts under the National Health Service are not included in their returns to the monthly inquiry and an estimate of these receipts for 1966 has been subtracted from the census totals. The total of retail sales in the base for the monthly inquiry also differs from the published total of retail trade in the establishment tables of the Report on the Census of Distribution and other Services for 1966 since the former includes the turnover of mail order businesses and electricity and gas showrooms.

With contributors reclassified by size group and, where possible, by kind of business the next stage of the rebasing operation was to recalculate the monthly pattern of sales in the base year. For this purpose the monthly returns of all contributors who had made at least 10 returns during 1966 were used, with estimates being made for the missing months. The monthly figures of this constant sample of contributors were then aggregated by size groups (or, where appropriate, by geographical regions) within each kind of business/form of organisation. The resulting monthly patterns were then used to break down the estimates of total turnover, derived as explained above from census data, in each of these cells during 1966 into monthly amounts. These figures were in turn aggregated to give totals of turnover in each month of 1966 for each form of organisation and kind of business, for sub-groups and groups of trades, and for retail trade as a whole. The totals were then expressed as index numbers based on average weekly sales in 1966 as 100.

Estimates after 1966

New monthly estimates from 1967 onwards were obtained by using the percentage change in turnover compared with a year earlier shown by the sample of retailers in each kind of business/form of organisation/size group to project the estimate for the appropriate month of 1966. Thus the rebased series provides a new set of index numbers for all months from January 1966 to July 1972 which replaces the previously published series.

For the main aggregates of trade the differences between the two series are small in relation to the estimated growth in value since 1966 and have, in general, built up gradually over time. At the more detailed level there are some more marked changes in the index numbers for particular kinds of business and forms of organisation which are published regularly in the Business Monitor series. These stem largely from the use of the more up-to-date framework for the calculations, from reclassifications of contributors from one kind of business to another or from one size group to another, and from the incorporation of some late or revised returns from contributors.

Volume estimates

The calculations described above are carried out in terms of current prices. However, it is also desirable for interpretative purposes to measure movements in the volume of sales. To provide a measure of volume movements, the estimated value of sales each month for each kind of business is deflated by a specially constructed price index to obtain an estimate of the value of sales at constant 1966 prices, which is then converted to index number form. The constant price figures for each kind of business are combined to form aggregates for broad categories of shop.

The price indexes used for deflating sales by the various kinds of business are constructed from detailed price information provided by the Department of Employment, which is primarily collected for constructing the retail price index. The weights used for constructing the price deflators are derived from two sources. The relative importances of broad categories of commodity in sales by particular kinds of shop are derived from the commodity analysis of retail sales collected in the census of distribution. Within each of these broad categories the more detailed weights are essentially those used in the construction of the retail price index. Some element of current weighting is introduced into the implicit price deflators for the larger aggregates since the deflation is carried out separately for each kind of business.

There are two possible inadequacies in the resulting series. First, the deflators are only partly current weighted and so the volume estimates are not entirely base weighted. This is unavoidable given the absence of up-to-date information on the commodity pattern of sales. Secondly, the price quotations relate to the middle of each month and hence do not necessarily correspond with the average prices at which transactions take place during a month. While neither of these inadequacies is likely to limit severely the reliability of the index numbers as measures of short-term movements in the broad aggregates of retail sales, they do suggest that some of the finer detail may be less reliable and, in part for this reason, volume indexes are not published for sales by individual kinds of business.

In the rebasing process the main change was updating the weighting patterns, using the commodity sales data from the 1966 census and detailed weights from the retail price index. One other minor change was the elimination of a smoothing procedure that had previously been applied to the sometimes somewhat volatile prices of fresh fruit and vegetables, but which experience had shown was of limited value.

Seasonal adjustment

The level of retail trade shows a marked seasonal pattern. For example, sales by clothing and footwear shops in December tend, on average, to be about double the February rate. As an aid to interpretation, the main series of index numbers are seasonally adjusted to remove, so far as possible, variations in the level of sales which occur fairly regularly each year and the effects of the timing of holidays. New seasonal adjustments have been calculated for the rebased series. The basic method of seasonal adjustment is still the widely used ratio to moving average model, but the US Bureau of the Census X-11 programme is now being used. This differs in some details from the previous programme. In addition, the seasonal factors now reflect both the slightly different seasonal pattern of the rebased series and an extra 18 months' experience.

There has been one minor change of procedure. In the past the four main component series and the total for all kinds of business were seasonally adjusted independently. As a consequence there

* The classification of credit traders calling on customers follows that described on page 2/143 of Volume 2 of the Report on the Census of Distribution and other Services for 1966, which made some amendments to the detailed estimates published in Volume 1.

were occasional slight inconsistencies between the total and the weighted sum of the components, although these differences were small in relation to the month to month variability of the series and had negligible effect on interpretation of the series.

In future the seasonally adjusted volume and value series for total retail sales will be constructed as the weighted sum of the four published components (and similarly the series for sales by non-food shops as the weighted sum of its components). The theoretical arguments in favour of the two procedures are fairly evenly balanced, but the procedure now adopted removes any slight ambiguity. It should be stressed, however, that comparisons of seasonally adjusted figures still need to be made with some caution. The best indication of the recent trend is normally obtained by comparing the average index for the latest three months with the average for the immediately preceding three months; but month to month fluctuations may sometimes make it preferable to average two months or four months.

The seasonally adjusted series of value and of volume for each broad group are still adjusted independently of each other. It follows that differences between corresponding series may be due in part to inconsistencies in the seasonal adjustments and should not be taken as wholly attributabe to price changes.

Rebasing on 1971

A census of distribution is currently being taken in respect of 1971. It is expected that the first provisional results of the census will be published in *Trade and Industry* at the end of this year. It will not be possible to fully rebase the monthly retail sales index on these first results, but the present intention is to use as much as possible of the information that they provide on the structure of trade and introduce a series of index numbers provisionally rebased on 1971 during the course of 1973.

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in August

FINANCE houses and retailers advanced £229 million on new instalment credit agreements in August (in seasonally adjusted terms). This was substantially more than in other recent months and was the largest monthly total to date. Finance houses' advances amounted to £115 million, making the total for the three months June-August 9 per cent more than in the previous three months. Retailers increased their lending by 13 per cent between the two periods.

Retailers' sales on instalment credit terms (ie the total value of the transactions including any down payments) also rose substantially in August. Both durable goods shops and 'other instalment credit retailers'—mainly mail order houses—showed increases of 13 per cent in the three months June-August compared with the previous three months, although sales by durable goods shops in August itself were not quite as high as in July. Credit sales by department stores increased in August to bring the total increase between the three-monthly periods March-May and June-August to 8 per cent.

During August the value of instalments owing to finance houses and retailers increased by a further £46 million, the largest increase since August last year which was the first complete month after the lifting of hire purchase controls. At the end of August this year the total debt outstanding was £1,873 million (*not* seasonally adjusted), 28 per cent more than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. HIRE-PURCHASE AND OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT BUSINESS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total		Finance Houses†		Retailers‡	
	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
1968	1,600	43	769	26	831	17
1969	1,517	−19	701	−21	816	2
1970	1,716	87	822	58	894	29
1971	2,001	244	990	165	1,011	79
1970 1st quarter	403	12	187	6	216	6
2nd quarter	423	26	204	18	219	8
3rd quarter	438	20	211	11	227	9
4th quarter	452	29	220	23	232	6
1971 1st quarter	407	4	211	19	196	−15
2nd quarter	452	33	210	8	242	25
3rd quarter	570	108	289	73	281	35
4th quarter	572	99	280	65	292	34
1972 1st quarter	558	87	267	54	291	33
2nd quarter	585	103	298	75	287	28
1972 January	192	35	89	19	103	16
February	184	15	86	11	98	4
March	182	37	92	24	90	13
April	186	20	90	16	96	4
May	199	40	105	31	94	9
June	200	43	103	28	97	15
July	200	36	94	22	106	14
August	229	46	115	30	114	16
1972 Mar.-May	567	97	287	71	280	26
June-Aug.	629	125	312	80	317	45
Percentage increase	11		9		13	
Debt outstanding at December 31, 1971 (unadjusted)	—	1,628	—	1,010	—	618

† Direct business only: ie excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.
‡ Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2.

TABLE 2. RETAILERS' INSTALMENT CREDIT SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total†	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers‡
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 § £ million	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1968	110	108	112	111
1969	109	100	114	114
1970	119	112	123	124
1971	132	139	145	126
1970 1st quarter	114	108	113	118
2nd quarter	118	112	123	122
3rd quarter	122	115	130	126
4th quarter	124	115	128	130
1971 1st quarter	107	121	133	95
2nd quarter	129	119	139	135
3rd quarter	144	160	156	132
4th quarter	148	158	151	141
1972 1st quarter	147	155	161	139
2nd quarter	147	160	168	136
1972 January	155	160	166	151
February	149	155	158	143
March*	138	151	159	127
April	147	153	162	142
May	144	161	167	131
June*	150	165	173	137
July	162	183	173	147
August	174	179	181	170
1972 Mar.-May av.	143	155	162	133
June-Aug. av.	161	175	176	150
Percentage increase	13	13	8	13

† Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.
‡ General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.
§ Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.
The monthly periods for retailers consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by August 1972 sales was the four weeks from July 30, 1972 to August 26, 1972. The corresponding period in 1971 was from August 1, 1971 to August 28 1971.

Orders and deliveries

In the three months ended July 1972 net new orders received by the textile industry were provisionally estimated to have been 19 per cent more than in the three months ended April 1972; deliveries were 10 per cent more. Orders-on-hand at the end of July were 3 per cent more than at the end of April. These comparisons were based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
1963	117		105		100	
1964	129		106		103	
1965	124		103		104	
1966	105		97		102	
1967	118		102		99	
1968	144		118		111	
1969	134		113		113	
1970	125		112		114	
1971	126		113		113	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1970 1st quarter	137	132	118	113	114	114
2nd quarter	130	129	109	110	117	114
3rd quarter	127	131	102	116	105	114
4th quarter	125	125	119	110	121	115
1971 1st quarter	123	118	113	106	114	113
2nd quarter	126	124	115	116	112	110
3rd quarter	117	120	95	110	104	114
4th quarter	126	126	129	120	120	114
1972 1st quarter	132	125	117	110	110	111
2nd quarter p	129	123	118	120	121	122
1971 April	125	122	112	114	106	102
May	126	123	120	122	119	118
June	126	124	113	113	111	109
July	119	119	76	101	98	115
August	118	120	94	118	99	115
September	117	120	115	110	116	112
October	118	119	129	116	125	117
November	120	118	133	110	127	116
December	126	126	126	135	108	108
1972 January	129	126	121	119	111	118
February	129	125	103	97	104	101
March	132	125	126	114	116	115
April	129	123	110	112	117	120
May	129	123	123	126	122	125
June p	129	123	122	120	124	120
July p	127	127	104	139	110	125

Complete description and notes on the construction of the above tables can be found in *Trade and Industry*, dated December 30 1970 (page 587).

Production in the cotton industry

The volume of production in the cotton industry (including processing of man-made continuous filament yarns and finishing) in July 1972 was 3 per cent more than in July 1971.

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in the period January-July 1972 the amount of cloth woven was 7 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year. Production of single yarn fell by 12 per cent and doubled yarn by 18 per cent.

PRODUCTION IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn(†)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (§)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yards	
1963	488.7	127.0	131.4	107.0	..	1,014.1	560.3
1964	508.1	145.9	136.1	120.0	40.7	1,033.1	610.1
1965	484.8	142.5	131.5	120.3	47.5	1,015.0	624.4
1966	455.7	136.2	123.1	110.2	62.2	915.3	616.6
1967	383.8	124.8	108.1	105.2	78.4	745.0	529.8
1968	377.4	148.7	110.0	114.6	113.6	730.7	554.8
1969	366.4	161.3	103.2	134.3	150.5	723.4	588.5
1970	349.8	170.7	95.2	126.3	181.7	686.4	529.6
1971	293.2	183.6	187.3		213.0	611.4	524.7
1971 January	7.1	3.9	1.9	2.4	4.4	13.5	11.1
February	6.7	4.0	1.9	2.4	4.5	13.3	11.1
March*	6.5	3.9	1.7	2.3	4.2	13.0	10.7
April	5.2	3.4	1.6	1.9	4.1	11.1	9.3
May	6.4	4.0	1.8	2.4	4.3	12.7	11.1
June*	4.8	3.1	1.4	1.7	3.8	11.7	9.7
July	4.8	2.9	3.4		3.3	7.3	7.4
August	5.6	3.7	3.5		3.6	12.0	10.2
September*	4.8	3.2	2.9		3.8	10.8	9.1
October	6.0	4.0	3.8		4.6	12.7	11.2
November	5.9	3.8	3.7		4.7	12.6	11.3
December*	4.5	2.9	2.9		3.9	10.6	9.3
1972 January	5.7	3.6	3.5		**	11.6	10.9
February	4.1	2.4	2.7		**	9.3	8.7
March*	5.1	3.6	3.2		**	11.1	10.2
April	5.4	3.8	3.3		**	11.8	10.6
May	5.7	4.0	3.6		**	12.2	11.1
June*	4.4	3.2	2.8		**	11.6	9.7
July	4.7	3.1	2.8		**	6.9	7.2

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. (§) Deliveries. ** Not available.

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TEXTILES

Output in the wool textile industry

THE volume of production in the wool textile industry in July 1972 was 8 per cent more than in July 1971.

Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January-July 1972 deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 6 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1971; deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 6 per cent more. Production of wool and hair tops was 11 per cent more and that of man-made fibre tops 34 per cent more.

OUTPUT IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw Wool (Clean weight)	Tops		Woollen Yarn (†)	Worsted Yarn (§)	Woven Fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and Hair	Man-made Fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million kilos					Million sq. yds.		
1963	207.7	137.9	19.1	142.0	108.7	176.8	148.6	35.1
1964	189.7	120.3	25.8	147.8	105.8	177.1	148.3	32.9
1965	182.6	112.3	25.9	146.0	103.2	175.3	147.6	32.8
1966	176.1	104.2	28.5	142.7	100.2	168.4	133.9	30.5
1967	163.3	92.1	27.6	138.1	89.6	163.2	131.3	28.7
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	162.4	132.3	32.7
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	155.6	130.6	32.2
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	138.1	119.3	29.4
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	121.9	100.3	34.1
1970 1st quarter	41.8	22.5	11.2	33.7	24.5	33.3	31.0	7.5
2nd quarter	41.7	22.2	11.5	33.5	26.1	36.8	31.1	6.3
3rd quarter	32.8	17.5	10.5	27.9	21.9	33.8	26.5	6.9
4th quarter	36.8	17.6	11.3	34.3	25.0	34.3	30.8	8.6
1971 1st quarter	37.4	17.7	8.4	35.4	23.6	30.0	27.4	9.1
2nd quarter	37.4	17.1	8.7	34.9	23.8	33.1	24.5	7.4
3rd quarter	30.4	15.0	8.4	27.2	21.6	29.3	22.5	8.1
4th quarter	36.0	16.5	11.2	33.2	23.9	29.6	25.9	9.5
1972 1st quarter	37.2	18.7	11.0	32.3	24.2	27.0	24.8	7.8
2nd quarter	39.3	19.5	11.8	33.7	26.6	30.7	24.7	6.8
1971 January	12.0	5.6	2.8	11.2	7.4	10.2	9.2	3.2
February	11.7	5.6	2.7	11.2	7.6	9.5	8.5	2.9
March	13.7	6.5	2.9	13.1	8.6	10.2	9.7	3.0
April	12.2	5.7	2.7	11.5	7.7	9.9	8.1	2.9
May	13.1	6.1	3.2	11.9	7.9	11.9	8.3	2.1
June	12.1	5.4	2.8	11.5	8.2	11.2	8.1	2.5
July	10.2	5.4	3.0	8.5	7.1	9.9	7.5	2.5
August	8.9	4.1	2.3	8.4	6.3	9.4	6.5	3.0
September	11.3	5.5	3.1	10.3	8.2	10.1	8.5	2.6
October	11.8	5.2	3.0	10.9	8.0	9.9	8.3	3.2
November	12.2	5.6	4.3	11.2	8.6	10.2	9.1	3.2
December	12.0	5.7	3.9	11.2	7.4	9.4	8.5	3.1
1972 January	12.2	6.1	4.2	10.4	8.1	9.0	8.5	3.0
February	10.8	5.5	2.9	9.2	7.2	7.9	7.4	2.8
March	14.2	7.1	3.9	12.7	8.9	10.1	8.9	2.9
April	11.8	6.1	3.6	10.0	8.0	8.7	7.6	2.3
May	13.8	6.6	4.3	12.0	9.6	11.2	8.6	2.1
June	13.7	6.8	3.9	11.7	9.0	10.8	8.5	2.4
July	11.4	6.6	4.0	8.1	6.9	9.0	7.6	2.2

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn; previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In July deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.5 million kilos.

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Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	March 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Sept 21 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	Sept 21 1972
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	This week
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Feb 10 1972
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	Sept 14 1972
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Sept 14 1972
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Aug 10 1972
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Sept 21 1972
N. Ireland (M)	Sept 28 1972
Computers, UK market (Q)	July 13 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct 7 1971
ECGD business (Q)	April 6 1972
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	Aug 3 1972
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	Sept 7 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Sept 21 1972
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overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Feb 3 1972
trends in film going (A)	Aug 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	July 20 1972
household consumption (Q)	Aug 10 1972
Footwear industry	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	Aug 10 1972
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	March 23 1972
industrial countries' trade and production (Q)	Aug 17 1972
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept 30 1970
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UK tourist traffic (M)	Sept 21 1972
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Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	This week
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Customs notices of interest to exporters	Sept 7 1972
ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to DTI	Aug 31 1972
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	July 20 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	Sept 28 1972

Addresses of ECGD local offices

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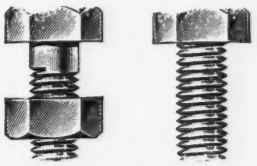

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